BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

# THE BARNES REVIEW

## A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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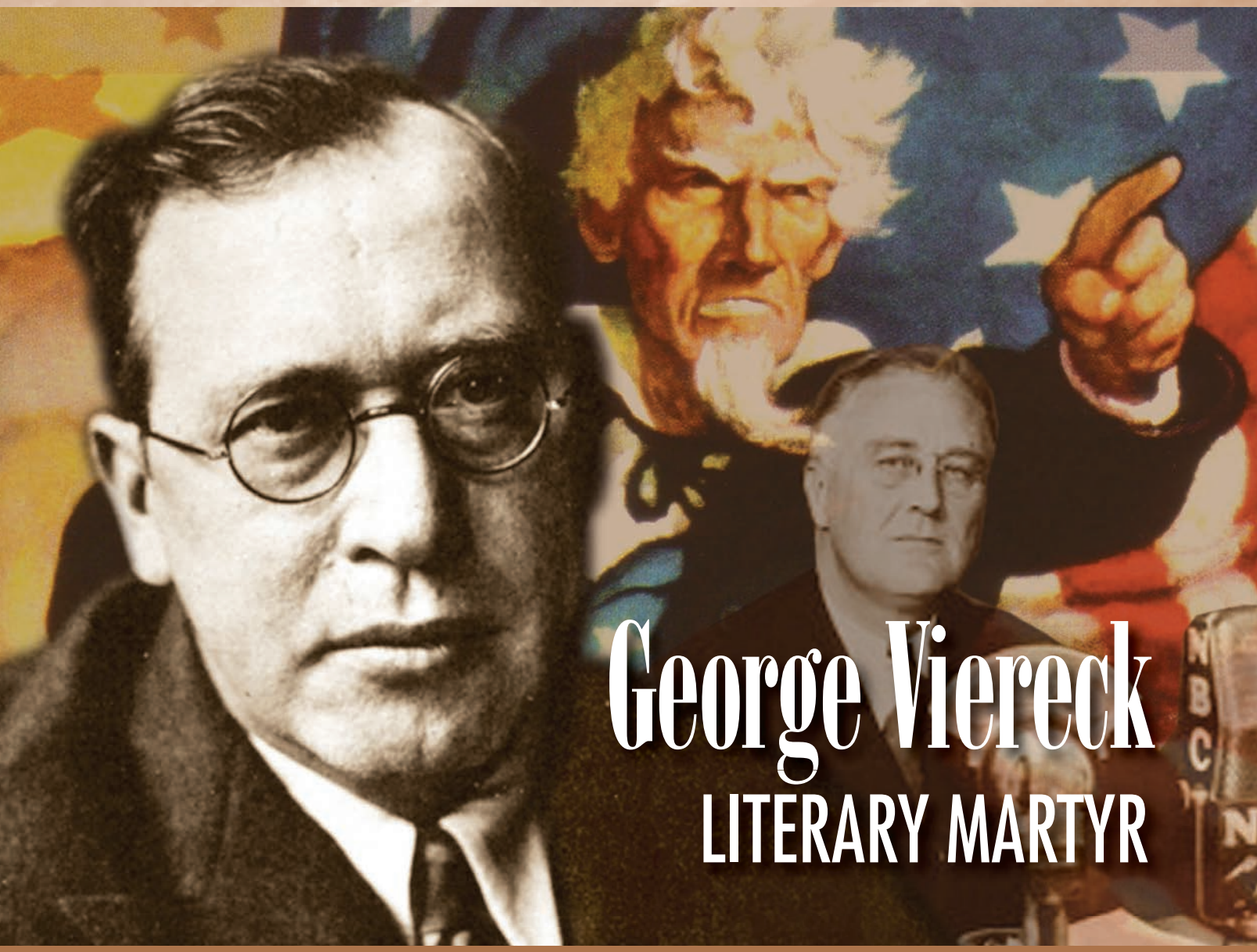

# George Viereck
## LITERARY MARTYR

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# THE BARNES REVIEW

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# *It's Time to Make Our Stand*

The White world is changing fast. There's no doubt about that. Since the last issue of TBR, the Supreme Court has legalized same-sex marriage, some of America's largest cities are providing "sanctuary" to illegal aliens —refusing to report these criminals when law enforcement officers arrest them for crimes—and America's Southern culture has been vilified by radical Black activists and White liberals alike in an attempt to destroy the last vestiges of White Christian culture in this nation.

Similar things are happening in Europe, but the Europeans are not taking it lying down. Tens of thousands of White nationalists are fighting back against illegal immigration and culture distortion, marching in the capitals of Europe in protest. Fortunately, many Americans are waking up as well, realizing that, unless we make a stand now, what is left of White America will disappear in the coming decades. Barack Obama and the news media don't seem to care. In fact, they are actively working to make sure this happens as soon as possible. So it's up to us—you and organizations like The Barnes Review. Of course, as you well know, there aren't really any other institutions like TBR, and certainly not enough people like you. Or maybe there are, and we just haven't reached them yet.

So that is why the focus of our efforts must be not only to make more people aware of the existence of The Barnes Review, but also to get them to subscribe and support our efforts.

As such, one thing we have done recently is upgrade our Internet presence significantly. On September 1, 2015, we launched our new, vastly improved website. Whereas before we were focused on book sales, now we will be focusing on educating the public about historical and political matters of the utmost importance to the future of our people. Please check it out at www.BarnesReview.com, and also please direct others there as well. There are still hundreds of products available.

And while the Internet is a wonderful tool to introduce people to the unique content of TBR, we also need to keep our print magazine going strong. That's why we need every TBR subscriber to renew his or her subscription and send a gift subscription to a friend or colleague. Were just half of TBR subscribers to do this, we could dramatically increase our influence and outreach.

TBR is one of the most important magazines in the world, and I am not exaggerating. But we need more subscribers so we can have more impact. Please take a look at the four-page color flyer we've included between the front cover and page 1 of this issue to see how you can renew, send a friend a FREE gift subscription *and* receive the BRAND NEW book from Leon Degrelle—*My Revolutionary Life*—all at the same time! ✦

***—Managing Editor Paul T. Angel***

# LOOKING FOR A NEW FLAG?

I have been absolutely disgusted by the latest attack upon our White heritage by Black cultural terrorists and the White traitor politicians who are helping them. Make no mistake. The attack upon the Confederate flag is an attack upon our White people themselves. These scoundrels want to destroy every feeling of pride and self-respect in our people. Indeed, their aim is to turn us into slaves. Today, they want to take down the Confederate flag. Tomorrow, however, they'll want to take down the Confederate war memorials, take down street signs bearing the names of Confederate leaders, and expunge the heroism of the Confederacy from our children's history books altogether. They are seeking the cultural genocide of the White Southern people the same way they are trying to erase our White race from this country as a whole. I therefore stand against this latest sick attack on our people and urge others to do so as well.

These two Southern patriots supported the Confederate flag at a rally in Stafford, Virginia.

What the traitor politicians do not seem to understand is this: it doesn't matter whether the Blacks like the Confederate flag. What matters is that we like the Confederate flag. We don't have to care whether arrogant Blacks like the symbols of our White heritage. Instead, we should defend those symbols. Many, many thousands of men died for the flag that is currently being torn off of flagpoles around the country, men who fought against the same federal tyranny that holds our race in political bondage today. The memory of those many thousands of White men matters far more than the tragic memory of the mere nine Blacks who died at the hands of a lone gunman in a church. Indeed, the idea that a flag should be torn down everywhere because of an isolated street crime is preposterous.*

There has been a lot of talk about what the Confederate flag stands for. Well, I'll tell you what it stands for: it stands for resistance to tyranny and yes, it stands for White people doing the resisting. It does not stand for "White supremacy," but rather for the supposedly "extreme" proposition that White people should be allowed to determine their own destiny in their own country. The so-called "American" flag, on the other hand, has become the symbol of tyranny, of multiculturalism and Jewish supremacy. It stands for everything that we who love our White race and want to preserve it fight against. Thus, as long as White traitors, Blacks, Jews and other misguided people wave the "American" flag, we should want no part of it. Instead, let the enemies of our White race fly the so-called "American" flag and let those of us who care about the future of our White race fly the Confederate one. Let there be this chasm between us for all to see. To those who seek the genocide of our White race in this society, your country is not our country and we want no part of the "one nation under one flag" that you have in store for us, a "nation" where our White people are destroyed in every way. Rather, we will go our own way.

So, I call upon all of my racially loyal brothers and sisters of our White American people to embrace the Confederate flag that is currently under attack today and take down the "American" flag that no longer represents or defends our White people in any way, and is instead presiding over the cultural, genetic and biological annihilation of our people in this country. Take down the so-called "American" flag from your flagpoles. Don't use "American" flag postage stamps, and quit using it otherwise in any respect. I myself am furthermore adding a nice Confederate flag to my website as a protest against the attacks upon the Confederate flag by the controlled news media and other scoundrels. We only have one American flag left in this country, and it is the Stars and Bars, not the Stars and Stripes. Indeed, as far as I'm concerned, the Confederate battle flag is the true American flag, and I thus urge all White Americans to fly it instead of the flag of the Jewish Occupational Government that is currently leading our people to disaster. ✦

***—REV. MATT HALE, POLITICAL PRISONER***

*Note that experts estimate that 350,000 Black people have died at the hands of other Black people, mostly young Black men, in America over the last 30 years. If "Black lives truly matter," then this self-imposed racial genocide should be the focus of the Black community, not symbols of another race that has bent over backwards to accommodate them over the past 150 years.

Rev. Matt Hale is one of America's most prominent political prisoners. He is also the author of *Ending White Slavery* (softcover, 210 pages, $15), available from online booksellers. Matt's website is www.freematthale.net. Please support his efforts.

# George Viereck: American Martyr

**THE CAREER OF ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT LITERARY GENIUSES** came to an abrupt end, for all intents and purposes, when he earned the ire of President Franklin D. Roosevelt by speaking out against the involvement of America in the genocidal conflict known as World War II. For daring to stand up to the warmongers, he was locked up, charged with sedition, defamed and nearly erased from history. But the name of patriot George Sylvester Viereck is one that should be known by all peace-loving Americans, not just afficionados of mid-20th-century literature.

**By Marc Roland**

Not that anyone much noticed, but American literature died on July 31, 2012. To be sure, its moribund condition had been preceded decades before the death three years ago of Gore Vidal, generally recognized as the last representative of a literary heritage going back to Washington Irving and Mark Twain. That cultural continuity ended with him not merely because no one measured up as Vidal's successor. Until 30 or 40 years ago, millions of readers in the United States could still anticipate the publication of works like his *Burr* or *Lincoln* as widely heralded literary milestones.

But such events are today as obsolete as the typewriters he used to compose these masterpieces. The silent extinction of their genre attracted no attention, distracted as our generation has become by visual stimuli, political correctness, declining literacy and decreasing attention span. American literature was among the various, forgotten trappings of our civilization's free fall. Hard to believe we were once a nation of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe, Herman Melville and George Sylvester Viereck.

While the first three names are still revered by middle-aged and older readers, their unfamiliarity with the last may be excused. Yet Viereck attained—if not enduringly—the same heights of literary glory the others knew and would be just as well-remembered today by that aging, dwindling minority to whom the printed word is yet valuable, had he not undertaken the most dangerous thing a man can attempt. For publicly declaring the truth in an age of lies, his name was erased from all school textbooks, his career ruined; he was expelled from the country's leading professional societies where he had been their guiding star; he was threatened with death by a lynch mob and imprisoned for five years.

Previously, Viereck was celebrated across the country as the most important writer of the early 20th century. He single-handedly shattered the late Victorian pomposity, banality and prudity in which American writing had become mired. As his biographer, Elmer Gertz, explained:

> America was intent upon ignoring the entire current of modern literature that was already commonplace in France and in Germany and, to a lesser degree, in England. Nothing that may offend the prim maiden aunts who guarded the literary nurseries stood a chance in the reading rooms of the respectable publishing houses.[1]

Viereck's incisive wit, colorful evocation, and lean style won such a broad following among readers and writers alike, that the entire literary landscape was transformed. His personal accomplishment was all the more remarkable, because English was his second language. Until he was 11 years old, he could only speak German. In this, he was not unlike another great novelist, Polish-born Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski, who only learned enough English to write in it by his 20s, when he anglicized his name to Joseph Conrad. As Viereck later recalled, "The splendid heritage of two languages has fallen to me from a German father and an American mother. My ears have listened to the music of two worlds."[2]

## EARLY CAREER

Born 1884, in Munich, young George migrated with his family to the United States less than 10 years later. Incredibly, his first published article appeared in the prestigious *New York Times*, attracting popular attention on its own merits, not only for its authorship by a grammar school student. His juvenile genius blossomed with various essays that won him regional fame, until nationwide recognition came at just 22 years of age with the publication of *Nineveh and Other Poems*, in 1907. Poetry was then the "pop culture" of America, where Viereck's best-selling collection shot him overnight to the top of the charts, as it were. But in so doing, his writing—presented in simple, clear, original and imaginative language—invigorated and elevated, as does the best art, our country's general level of contemporary literacy. Inspired by those past masters of verbal hues and tones—Poe, Wilde and Swinburne—Viereck's style from the beginning was flecked with allusion to an unsettling future in the midst of Western civilization's Gilded Age. His early offerings occasionally darkened with that ominously prophetic quality, such as found among these lines describing turn-of-the-century New Yorkers in their glittering city:

They sing in mimic joy, and crown
Their temples to the flutes of sin;
But no sweet noise shall ever drown
The whisper of the worm within.

Sit not too proudly on thy throne!
Think on thy sisters, them that fell!
Not all the hosts of Babylon
Could save her from the jaws of Hell.[3]

**Famed American poet** and iconoclast George Sylvester Viereck, a German-American by heritage and an energetic publicist on behalf of Germany by choice, was one of the more prominent defendants indicted for sedition by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. While Viereck was languishing in a Washington, D.C. jail, his son George Jr. died in combat, a casualty of the war his father had so heartily condemned. The following poem by Viereck is entitled "The Wanderers."

Sweet is the highroad when the skylarks call,
When we and Love go rambling through the land.
But shall we still walk gayly, hand in hand,
At the road's turning and the twilight's fall?
Then darkness shall divide us like a wall,
And uncouth evil nightbirds flap their wings;
The solitude of all created things
Will creep upon us shuddering like a pall.

This is the knowledge I have wrung from pain:
We, yea, all lovers, are not one, but twain,
Each by strange wisps to strange abysses drawn;
But through the black immensity of night
Love's little lantern, like a glowworm's, bright,
May lead our steps to some stupendous dawn.

Of the millions of his readers who delighted in the musicality of such verse, few grasped or even suspected the warning implicit in these words. Just one year later, with the release of another best-seller, *The Saturday Evening Post* called Viereck "the most widely-discussed young literary man in the United States today."[4] Contrasts, however, between 1908, in which his *Confessions of a Barbarian* was written, and our epoch are glaring. Little more than 100 years ago, not only was Viereck as well known as any author writing today, he was also acclaimed for his advocacy of fellow German-Americans. At the time, and for generations before, their numerous contributions to our country were not just universally acknowledged, but celebrated.

## GERMAN HERITAGE & VILIFICATION

As far back as 1690, German colonials had built the first paper mill in North America, and the Bible was printed in America in German before it was printed in English. By the mid-18th century, Germans were the largest non-British minority in North America, and would remain so for another 200 years. Von Steuben Day parades were conducted nationwide every Sept. 17 in honor of the Baron who transformed a rag-tag gaggle of toy soldiers into the victorious Continental Army. Towns and counties in seven states were named after him. He was among many other German volunteers—such as Baker General Ludwick [featured in the July/August 2015 issue.—Ed.], Maj. Gen. Johann De Kalb (hero of the Battle of Camden), and thousands of common soldiers, who fought and died for American liberty.

Unlike all other European nationalities in America during the War for Independence, most German colonists supported it, even though King George III was also the elector of Hanover; large numbers of Germans in his military service deserted to the patriot cause. On May 25, 1776, the Second Continental Congress authorized formation of the 8th Maryland "German Regiment," which distinguished itself at the critical battles of Trenton and Princeton. So too, the foremost men of Viereck's own time were the Rocky Mountain artist Albert Bierstadt, pioneering photographer Alfred Stieglitz, Chicago Symphony Orchestra founder Theodore Thomas, inventor and optometrist John Jacob Bausch, rubber baron Harvey Firestone, automotive innovator Clement Studebaker, and many others to whom the arts and sciences are still indebted. As such, German-Americans were universally respected as important, even decisive, contributors to the birth and greatness of the United States.

All that was forgotten with the advent of World War I. From its beginning in 1914, the English enjoyed a monopoly on all news coming out of Europe, enabling them to portray their enemies in the worst possible light:

> England's greatest ally was the language it shared with America. The British viewpoint could come to this country without the by-play of translation. . . . The sources of America's news were almost entirely British. Serbian news—even French and German news—generally bore a London dateline. Were the lines of communication direct, it would yet have taken the Central Powers many precious months to capture the eyes and ears of America. But the lanes were not direct; all of them led to London. In the very first week of the war, England snapped Germany's one cable to America.
>
> Meanwhile, the grip of economic compulsion held America to the Allied cause. America could not hope to trade with the Central Powers. Its only important European trade had to be with England and the Allies, for Britannia ruled the waves. American trade was dependent more and more upon the success of England. America could be neutral only if it would be content to suffer financially. But the House of Morgan decided otherwise. It became the fiscal agent of the Allies, supplying more and more of the money and credits the Allies needed to carry on the war.[5]

Allied atrocity propaganda, as hysterical as it was contrived, combined with economic forces in a perfect storm of popular hatred against all things German. It seemed incredible that the masses of Americans, who had for many generations venerated their fellow citizens of German descent, could have so suddenly and violently turned on them. Very few had the courage to publicly defend their sorely misrepresented homeland, but George Viereck refused to back down. He continually pointed out in the printed and spoken word that America was being dragged into a suicidal conflict from which she could expect nothing but thousands of dead doughboys, who must perish on behalf of foreign interests inimical to our country. He paid a high price for exercising his First Amendment rights.

> A group of the leading writers of the country pledged themselves never to mention Viereck in any of their writings. They would regard him, they said, as if he had never existed. They would keep his name out of the anthologies, out of the magazines, out of books. He would never be mentioned, even abusively. It was a solemn pact, perhaps the first of its kind in literary history, and, to a very great extent, it was observed. . . . The Author's League, stirred on by Viereck's old friends, [Theodore] Roosevelt and Gertrude Atherton [her *Black Oxen* was a best seller], expelled Viereck in an atmosphere suggesting the performance of a holy act. Various writers . . . joined in a group called

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**One of the worst travesties of justice in American history . . . one president's brazen attempt to crush free speech!**

# FDR'S MASS SEDITION TRIAL

***Get your copy of TBR's November/December 1999 collector's issue, which uncovers the reasons behind FDR's 1944 Mass Sedition Trial. Who were the defendants? Why did the president go to such great lengths to silence them? How did they finally win their freedom? Here is a portion of what's inside:***

***THE GREAT SEDITION TRIAL OF 1944:*** Was the secret purpose of the infamous sedition trial of 1944 to make FDR's administration appear to be opposed to fascism while actually pursuing totalitarian policies? Fortunately for the cause of liberty, the victims targeted, although not powerful individuals, were able to put up such an effective defense that the U.S. government wound up with well-deserved egg on its face. ***THE PRO-PEACE WOMEN OF AMERICA:*** Most court historians—including feminists—would rather have you forget these ladies ever existed. But the fact is that American women—many of them mothers—were very prominent in the movement to keep our boys out of the Old World's incessant wars. We owe these ladies a debt of gratitude. ***MONTANA'S ROLE IN NON-INTERVENTIONISM:*** The Big Sky Country has traditionally been a homeland for patriots, pacifists and non-interventionists. A new book by an up-and-coming historian tells the tale of Montana's peace-seeking personalities before and during World War II.

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the Vigilantes, having as one of their chief purposes, the obliteration of Viereck. . . .

Men strove desperately to put Viereck behind bars. They did not relax in their efforts from the moment war was declared until long after the Armistice. Viereck never knew when he might be picked up for examination, and these examinations were seldom gentle, particularly when the district attorney was seeking election to a high post.[6]

## VILIFIED IN AMERICA

At the height of the public fury rising against Viereck, an enraged lynch mob broke into his Mount Vernon, New York home, from which he narrowly escaped with his life. Self-styled patriotism of this kind prompted George Bernard Shaw to conclude "that the '100% American' is 99% village idiot. Perhaps a mathematical inexactitude," added Gertz, "for, during the war years, most were 100% idiotic. . . . [T]he American people, like the rest of the world, made their choice—too willingly, too glibly, on insufficient knowledge, and heedless of consequences."[7]

Among them were 323,018 U.S. casualties incurred during just 16 months of combat. But they were only a fraction of the 17 million men of all nationalities killed and 20 million wounded in the war Viereck had condemned from its outset and for which he wrote its disquieting epitaph:

> Stray not, my Love, 'mid the sarcophagi.
> Tempt not the silence, for the fates are deep,
> Lest all the dreamers, deeming doomsday nigh,
> Leap forth in terror from their haunted sleep,
> And, like the peal of an accursed bell,
> Thy voice call ghosts of dead things back from Hell.[8]

Here again sounds that uncertain, prescient note echoing like an unsettling motif through much of his poetic output. It was to prove all too correct in the post-war decline of the West from which arose Soviet Communism, an alarming circumstance that sobered up at least some Americans from their chauvinist binge and compelled them to reconsider George Sylvester Viereck with clearer heads. Accordingly, *My First Two Thousand Years: The Autobiography of the Wandering Jew* was an instantaneous and international best-seller that restored his pre-eminence among authors.[9] "At the height of his acclaim," Gertz wrote, "no enemy could deny that he had reached some sort of height from which he could look down on other men of letters."[10]

## STILL HAILED IN EUROPE

While a prophet without honor in his own country, Viereck's literary reputation had preceded him in ravaged Europe, where the most prominent figures of the time confided in him as they did for no other interviewer, foreign or domestic. He was personally, often repeatedly, hosted by such diverse celebrities as former Kaiser Wilhelm II, Sigmund Freud, Marshal Foch, Paul von Hindenburg, Georges Clemenceau, George Bernard Shaw, Oswald Spengler, Benito Mussolini, Henry Ford, Albert Einstein, Erich Ludendorff and Nikola Tesla, who dedicated his own poem, "Fragments of Olympian Gossip"—a comical take-down of the scientific establishment—to Viereck, as the greatest contemporary American poet. Because they admired and trusted him, their revealing interviews guaranteed international success for his *Glimpses of the Great.*[11]

Uncharacteristically, he sought out someone virtually unknown outside Bavaria in 1923, but meeting with the obscure politician disclosed Viereck's insightful instinct for potential world figures. Months before the so-called Munich Putsch that was to make Adolf Hitler a household name, he was interviewed by Viereck, who found that:

> [H]is appearance contrasts strangely with the aggressiveness of his opinions. No milder mannered reformer ever scuttled ship of state or cut political throat. We discussed the fate of Germany over teacups. "Why," I asked Hitler, "do you call yourself a National Socialist, since your party program is the very antithesis of that commonly accredited to socialism?"
>
> "Socialism," he retorted, putting down his cup of tea pugnaciously, "is the science of dealing with the common weal. The Marxists have stolen the term and confused its meaning. I shall take socialism away from the socialists. Socialism is an ancient Aryan, Germanic institution. Our German ancestors held certain lands in common. They cultivated the idea of the common weal. Socialism, unlike Marxism, does not repudiate private property. Unlike Marxism, it involves no negation of personality, and, unlike Marxism, it is patriotic. We chose to call ourselves *National* Socialists, because we are not internationalists. To us, state and race are one."
>
> "What," I continued my cross-examination, "are the fundamental planks of your platform?"
>
> "We believe in a healthy mind in a healthy body. The body politic must be sound if the soul is to be healthy. Moral and physical health are synonymous."
>
> "Mussolini," I interjected, "said the same to me."
>
> Hitler beamed. "No healthy man is a Marxist. Healthy men recognize the value of personality. We contend against the forces of disaster and degeneration. We are in the position of a man whose house has been burned down. He must have a roof over his head before he can indulge in more ambitious plans. Germany has been living in a veritable blizzard of national, moral and economic catastrophes. Our demoralized party system is a symptom of our disaster.
>
> "In my scheme of the German state, there will be no room for the alien, no use for the wastrel, for the usurer or speculator, or anyone incapable of productive work. When I take charge of Germany, I shall end tribute abroad, and Bolshevism at home. The Peace Treaty and Bolshevism are two heads of one monster. We must decapitate both."
>
> There was a noise at the door. His followers, who always remain within call, like a bodyguard, reminded the leader of his duty to address a meeting. Hitler gulped down his tea and rose.[12]

Few took any account of the little-known, local revolutionary in early 1923, but Hitler, like Viereck, saw clearly, unlike most men, beyond the horizon of his own times.

## ANTI-WAR ACTIVITIES

Eleven years later, after Hitler made good his promise by becoming chancellor, Viereck addressed an audience of 25,000 listeners at a mass-meeting of the Friends of the New Germany—later known as the German American Bund—in New York City's Madison Square Garden:

> "I am a friend of the New Germany," he began. "I was the friend of Germany under the Republic, and I am today a friend of Hitler's Germany."
>
> He urged its critics not to "ignore Hitler's stupendous achievement in fashioning a new economic and social world out of the wreck of the old," adding, "we Americans of German descent want peace, not war. But we shall not remain silent in the face of sinister machinations. . . . The insolent demagogues who mislead some of our Jewish fellow citizens must realize that Germans and Americans of German descent have rights which even professional German-baiters are bound to respect."[13]

Chief of "the insolent demagogues" was America's chief of state. Viereck's ire was primarily aimed at President Franklin D. Roosevelt as the single most dangerous proponent of a war in which there could be no winners, save the haters of Western civilization. For the rest of the 1930s and into the following decade, FDR more than lived up to the outspoken author's characterization as an international arsonist of the first magnitude. But Viereck's career, despite its 1920s' revival, had been ef-

fectively terminated by his remarks at this "Nazi rally."

The following March, he was hauled before a special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate "foreign agents," so long as they were not Communist, because New York Democrat Congressman Samuel Dickstein was himself a spy in the pay of the NKVD, the Soviet secret police.[14]

Viereck refused to be intimidated, and continued speaking out against Roosevelt's strident warmongering, until Viereck was arrested for violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act on the outrageous indictment of setting up his own publishing house. As recently as 2005, a reviewer of one of his books wrote, "His case was sensationalized, and it's questionable how fair his trial was."[15] Convicted in 1942 on preposterous charges of failing to register with the U.S. Department of State as "a Nazi agent," he spent the next five years in prison.

## VIERECK'S DARKEST HOUR

At the darkest nadir of his life, fate dealt him a crueler blow, when he read the name of his younger son—Cpl. George Sylvester Viereck Jr., recipient of the Purple Heart and other citations—on the official casualty list of Americans killed in action at Anzio, March 24, 1944. Three days later, in the depths of Washington, D.C.'s district jail, a mourning father gave vent to his sorrow in *Dirge*, bitterly dedicated to Franklin Roosevelt:

Malignant trickster, black is white
In the hell's kitchen of your brain.
Now on the altar of your spite
My son lies slain.

A bonny, gentle lad was he,
Clothed with a grace you never knew,
He saw not the satanic glee,
The guile of you.

He deemed it meet, he deemed it sweet,
To die amid the cannon's roar,
When with the trumpet of deceit
You called to war.

Your hand unleashed the fiery flood.
While hell guffawed with shouts and cheers,
Smiling, you batten on men's blood
And mothers' tears.

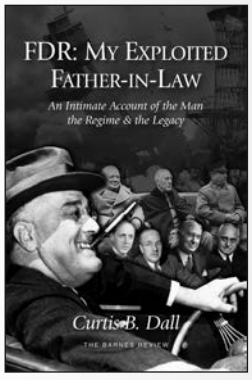
By your own pledge you stand accursed,
When once war's mummeries have passed,
As one who put his malice first,
His country, last.

Your victims, rotting in the sod,
And they whose bones bleach in the sea,
Cry up for justice unto God—
If God there were, you could not be!

A photo taken the day Curtis Dall married Anna Roosevelt.


## *FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law*

*An Intimate Account of the Man, the Regime & the Legacy*




If you ever want to learn how our government works, read this book. The author, Curtis B. Dall was FDR's son-in-law, and spent much time in the White House; he even had an office in the Yellow Room. Thus he had an insider's view of who came to see FDR and Eleanor and how often. Dall also was a Wall Street banker and knew the tricks and tactics the financial predators use to deceive the public. Later in his career he became the chairman of Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy when Willis Carto's all-American lobbying group was at its apex. The book is loaded with personal anecdotes of the people Dall met during his life. This included such notables as Franklin Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, Sara Delano, Bernard Baruch, Harry Hopkins, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, the Warburgs, Astors, Rothschilds, Lehmans and more. In this book, Dall views the stock market crash of October 1929 as "the calculated shearing of the public." He views the Federal Reserve as being against the interests of Americans. He says that the top bankers plan and execute the wars that ravage the world, kill millions and line the pockets of the global kleptocrats. In the end he portrays FDR as man who began his career as an optimistic ladder-climber and ended up as one of the most exploited presidents in U.S. history. Lots more inside information in the book written from an insider's point of view.

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Into the game of foreign kings
Like chips our children's lives you put,
While you and alien underlings
Tread freedom's charter underfoot.

Our sons, trapped in your cunning's net,
Make "Liberty!" their battle cry:
You tilt your waggish cigarette,
And kill the thing for which they die.

You tossed our world into this futile hell,
Playing with words as children with a toy.
Our youngsters' lives are not expendable.
No colored ribbon can bring back my boy!

On thousand fronts our loved ones die in vain,
Your wooden horse may doom another Troy,
While liberty by your own hand is slain,
And bits of ribbon bring not back my boy!

In alien lands our youngsters die in vain
With their life blood you coyly write your name
Into The Book of Infamy: You gain
The crown of sham, the coronet of shame.

Though you may crush me, as you crushed my son,
I shall recite the legend of your shame.
Whatever gods you smugly call upon,
Mine is a soul your turn-keys cannot tame.

Black out my light, obliterate my name,
I shall resist till freedom's fight is won
Nor stoop to play your sanctimonious game:
Take back your ribbons, give me back my son!

Oh, self-depleted arsenal
No lyric offering can beguile
Time to reverse its tragic pace,
Nor conjure back the winsome smile
That played like sunshine on his face.

And part of me, the heart of me,
Will ever dwell in Anzio,
Where on the beachhead by the sea
Stand wooden crosses row on row.

The waves that on the ocean ride
Whisper forever to the air
Praise for the lads who bravely died,
Curses for him who sent them there.[16]

After Viereck's release in 1947, his prison memoir appeared five years later as a paperback original with a low-life publisher. But the moderate, fleeting success of *Men Into Beasts*—from Marc Antony's famous funeral oration in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*—could not revive his career, even when he wrote elsewhere under a pseudonym.[17] Deprived of the only livelihood he had ever known, Viereck found himself impoverished. "In order to ruin me," he had light-heartedly exaggerated in the youthful days of his early success, "the government would have to be bankrupt."[18] Now, late in life, *he* was bankrupt.

Financially, emotionally and physically exhausted, he coasted out the bitter years left to him, cared for by his elder son, passing away in Holyoke, Massachusetts, on March 18, 1962, at 77 years of age. By the diminishing glow of his failing energy, Viereck got off a parting shot in the medium that best suited his spirit. Unapologetically, the poet, like the heroic bards of old, arose once more to his full stature:

I walked upon life's highway with the great.
Fame gave me sprigs for her unwithering crown.
Love kissed my mouth. Adventure was my mate.
I spurned disaster, and defied man's frown.

Now, half amused, half curious, I await
The final knell that rings the curtain down.


# *Fearless & Godly: Pioneers for the Truth*

This amazing compilation of information from Robert Alan Balaicius includes short biographical sketches on scores of influential Christians, many of whose accomplishments have been ignored. Includes bios of Luke and Dan Rader, Bosworth, Rev. Riley, James Gray, Rev. Merton Smith, Rev. Goard, Stough, Dr. Mordecai Ham, Henry Ford, Cameron, Gaebelein, Nilus, Luther, Pranaitis, Maj. Millingen, Marsden, Gwynne, Fry, Nesta Webster, Radziwill, Marshalko, Torrey, Rev. Herrstrom, Rev. Blessing, Goff, Rev. Winrod, Rev. Gerald Smith, Sloan, Fr. Coughlin, Feeney, Fahey, Pound, Sen. Lindbergh, Carr, Monast, O'Driscoll, Col. Beatty, de Poncins, Howard Rand, Prof. Totten, Dilling, Flynn, Gen. Moseley, Sen.McCarthy, Sen. Tenney, Lt. Col. Mohr, Rep. MacDonald, Rep. Findley, Mullins, Stimpson, Swinton, Hylan, Hunt, Van Hyning, Stormer, Gary Allen, Col. Eugene Sanctuary, Edmondson, Davies, Willis Carto, Texe Marrs, Freedman and more. Softcover, 280 pages, #674, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

Fearless and Godly
Pioneers for the Truth
An Illustrated Short History of Some Patriotic Christian Teachers, Preachers, Evangelists, Lecturers, Journalists, Publishers, Soldiers, and Statesmen, of the Modern Era.
Robert Alan Balaicius

Never on the winning side,
Always on the right—
Vanquished, this shall be our pride
In the world's despite.

Bravely drain, then fling away,
Break the cup of sorrow!
Courage! He who lost the day
May have won the morrow. [19]

Rest in peace, George Viereck. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 Elmer Gertz. *Odyssey of a Barbarian: The Biography of George Sylvester Viereck*. New York: Prometheus Books, 1979.

2 George Sylvester Viereck. *Confessions of a Barbarian*. New York: Moffat, Yard & Company, 1910.

3 George Sylvester Viereck. *Nineveh and Other Poems*. New York: Moffat, Yard & Company, 1907.

4 Tom Reiss. *The Orientalist. Solving the Mystery of a Strange and Dangerous Life*. New York: Random House, 2005.

5 Gertz, *op. cit.*

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*

8 George Sylvester Viereck. *The Buried City*, in *The Little Book of Modern Verse*. Jessie Belle Rittenhouse, editor. New York: Liveright Publishing, 1919.

9.George Sylvester Viereck. *My First Two Thousand Years: The Autobiography of the Wandering Jew*. New York: The Macaulay Company, 1928.

10. Gertz, *op. cit.*

11 George Sylvester Viereck. *Glimpses of the Great*. New York: The Macaulay Company, 1930.

12. www.theguardian.com. Key words: "great interviews."

13 Gertz, *op. cit.*

14 According to *The Boston Globe* (Lynnley Browning, "Spy vs. Spy vs. Spy: The Story of Stalin's Spies in America." Feb, 14, 1999), "Dickstein ran a lucrative trade in illegal visas for Soviet operatives before brashly offering to spy for the NKVD, the KGB's precursor, in return for cash." A Lithuanian-born Jew, Dickstein "was, for many years, a 'devoted and reliable' Soviet agent, whom his handlers nicknamed 'Crook,'" for his attempts at squeezing more money out of the Soviets. Stone, Kurt F. *The Jews of Capitol Hill: A Compendium of Jewish Congressional Members*. Maryland: Scarecrow Press, 2010.

15 Kelly Koechel. "Not really as advertised, but for me that was a good thing." www.amazon.com. Key words: "George Sylvester Viereck Product Reviews."

16 See the November/December 1999 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW.—Ed.

17 George Sylvester Viereck. *Men Into Beasts*. Minnesota: Fawcett Publications, 1952.

18 Gertz, *op. cit.*

19 *Ibid.*

***MARC ROLAND*** is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW over the last several years.


# *These Books Expose the Dark Side of FDR*

## *The Strange Death of FDR*

Subtitle: *A History of the Roosevelt-Delano Dynasty—America's Royal Family.* By Dr. Emanuel Josephson. In this fascinating book, the author explains that the Roosevelt-Delano dynasty has had an immense impact on U.S. history. Washington, John Adams, John Q. Adams, Madison, van Buren, Andrew Johnson, William Harrison, Taft, Teddy and Franklin were all related to the Delano-Roosevelt family. The book also discusses the merging of the Delano-Roosevelt dynasty with the Rockefellers. But perhaps of most interest is the analysis by Dr. Josephson of the surgery that removed a cancerous mole from FDR's forehead and the possibility that the president's brain had been addled by cancer, thus explaining his behavior in his later years and his strange death. Lots more about the Duponts, the New Deal, U.S. oil cartels, Pearl Harbor, plus Josephson's predictions for the future. Softcover, 288 pages, illustrated, indexed, #591, ***$28*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

## *The Roosevelt Red Record & Its Background*

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## *Roosevelt's Communist Manifesto*

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# Haiti

## Where Black Rules White: A Journey Across 'Hayti'

**By Arthur Kemp**

MAJ. HESKETH-PRICHARD

What follows is a review with excerpts from Hesketh Vernon Prichard's[1] 1901 book, *Where Black Rules White: A Journey Across and About Hayti*. Though the book was written 115 years ago, little has changed. Haiti, once a garden paradise, devolved into a genocidal cesspool after the Black slave rebellions that ethnically cleansed that portion of the island of Hispaniola of Whites and Mulattoes in the massacres of 1804.

The massacres were carried out against the French Creoles in Haiti on the order of Jean-Jacques Dessalines (later Emperor Jacques I of Haiti). Throughout the 19th century, these events were talked about at length in the United States, where they were referred to as the "horrors of St. Domingo." They helped solidify the belief of all Southerners that the abolition of slavery was a dangerous thing for the White man.

Approximately 5,000 Whites—of all ages and gender—were massacred. Several years later, an ethnic cleansing of Mulattoes was carried out, leaving only pure-blood Blacks alive within the borders of the Haitian Republic on the Caribbean island.

The massacre of Whites, which took place in every cranny of Haiti, was carried out from early February until April, and resulted in the deaths of between 5,000 to 6,000 people of all ages and genders, though estimates vary.

It was reported by Mark Danner in *Stripping Bare the Body* that "squads of soldiers moved from house to house, torturing and killing entire families." And Jeremy D. Popkin, in *Facing Racial Revolution: Eyewitness Accounts of the Haitian Insurrection*, reported that "even Whites who had been friendly and sympathetic to the Black population were imprisoned and later killed." Though first just White males were targeted, a second wave of massacres eradicated all white women and children, says Wikipedia.

It should be noted that Dessalines decreed that all blacks must either serve in the army or work the plantations, thus great resentment was created against him by the Negro population, who felt as if they had been re-enslaved by the dictator, later leading to his assassination.

W*here Black Rules White* is an incredible book. Written in 1901, it describes in excruciating, horrifying and sometimes amusing detail how, after nearly 100 years of independence, the Black rulers of Haiti had turned this

**This lithograph shows Whites of all ages** being slaughtered in 1804 by slaves run amok in the French colony of Saint Domingue (later to become the nation of Haiti). No whites were spared. It was an ethnic cleansing heretofore unseen in the Western Hemisphere, and one that Whites long remembered.

once-prosperous white-ruled colony into an unimaginable hell on Earth.

Maj. Hesketh-Prichard, DSO (Distinguished Service Order), MC (Military Cross), FRGS (Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society), FZS (Fellow of the Zoological Society of London) was an explorer, adventurer, big-game hunter and marksman who made a significant contribution to sniping during World War I. His book *Sniping in France* still remains the standard book on this topic in military academies around the world.

During his lifetime, he also explored territory never seen before, played cricket at the first-class level—including on overseas tours, wrote short stories and novels and was a successful newspaper correspondent and travel writer.

In 1897, he was introduced to press baron Cyril Arthur Pearson, who commissioned him to explore and report on the Republic of Haiti as a way of launching the newspaper, *Daily Express.* He sent back a series of reports, which he later published as *Where Black Rules White: A Journey Across and About Hayti.*

So it was that, in 1899, Hesketh-Prichard became the first White man to cross the interior of the Black island republic since 1803, the year before Haitian independence was declared and the massacres began.

Hesketh-Prichard prefaced his work with a historical outline of Haiti, describing how it became completely reliant on imported African slave labor—and the inevitable consequences that followed:

> On this island, in 1492, Columbus made the settlement which became the mother of all the Spanish colonies both in the archipelago and on the mainland. He called the island Española or Little Spain, a title later Latinized into Hispaniola.
>
> In a report sent to Queen Isabella, the discoverer describes the aboriginal inhabitants as being of a singularly gentle and pleasing character, but under the barbarous rule of Spain, the native race almost

died out, thus creating a demand for labor, which the African slave-trade was destined to supply.

The French buccaneers spread and settled upon the lands they had originally hunted, and, in the middle of the 17th century, France annexed Hayti, which was formally ceded by Spain about 50 years later.

As far back as 1505, a few African slaves had been imported by the Spaniards to work in the mines, but after France took possession, Black workers were poured into the colony, and Hayti rose to the greatest height of her riches and prosperity.

Well-watered and almost fabulously fertile, extraordinary quantities of sugar, rum and coffee were yearly exported under the management of the French settlers.

The awful events of 1804—which included the aforementioned massacre of Whites and Mulattoes—by the African slaves during an uprising sparked off by the French Revolution are then briefly explained:

The Republic of Hayti is a birth of the French Revolution. Among those madmen of liberty a society arose, calling themselves "*Les Amis des Noirs*," to whom the idea of freedom for the Black was a dream of justice to be turned into reality at all costs. When these dreams began to work out in practice, dissensions arose in Hayti; the colonists resented the new regime; and a struggle for mastery began.

Meantime the Negroes, after years of smoldering discontent, awoke to action. The settlers, in their frantic haste to grow rich, had worked their slaves beyond human endurance, and the moment of uprising brought dreadful reprisals.

Massacre followed massacre, countermove on countermove; horrible cruelties were committed as the struggle dragged on. The English interfered by sending various impotent expeditions to conquer the island.

At length arose a Negro leader, Toussaint L'Ouverture, who generaled the insurgents to one success after another.

Not long after, a fearful visitation of yellow fever decimated the French troops in the island, and the three Haytian generals left in charge, Dessalines, [Henri] Christophe and [Alexandre] Pétion, made good use of the opportunity. Every [White] French man, woman and child was slaughtered without mercy throughout the provinces.

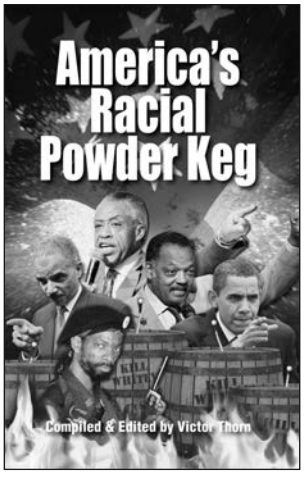
The next act in the now terrible drama came quickly. Dessalines declared himself emperor in 1804, and thus Hayti became a Negro state.

A few years later the Negro element again rose, and a widespread massacre of the Mulattoes took place. "Hayti for the Haytians" is a favorite proverb in the island, and it means Hayti for the pure-blooded Black**.**

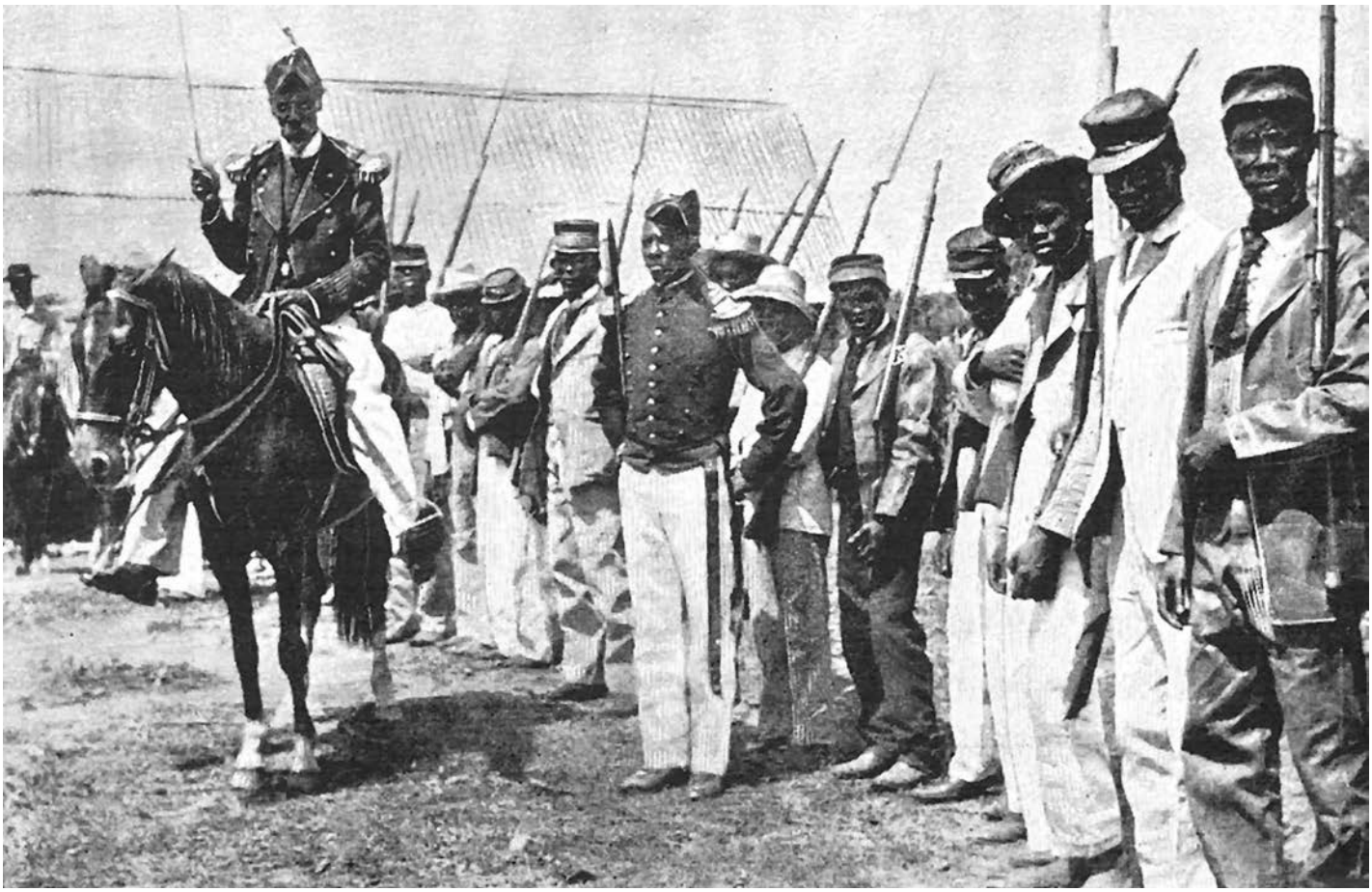
Hesketh-Prichard was an acute observer, and with English flair and wit, noted the terrible, sad and amusing parts of Haiti, describing scenes over a century ago which could just as easily have occurred yesterday. The description of his first landing sets the scene:


# AMERICA'S RACIAL POWDER KEG

## How a Violent Dependency State Has Been Created Within The Black Community




Compiled and edited by Victor Thorn. After being promised a "post-racial" America by Barack Obama, this nation has instead seen cities set ablaze, anarchy in the streets, police officers assassinated in cold blood, and violence directed against innocent Whites. Similarly, New Black Panther Party members are permitted to intimidate voters at polling stations, while their leaders call for the slaughter of Whites, including children. Rather than trying to temper this outrageous behavior, Obama and his cronies, including Eric Holder, have given their nod of approval by associating with greedy race-peddlers like Al Sharpton. Spearheading a grievance industry that's based upon hatred of Whites dating back hundreds of years, Sharpton and company have become wealthy as their Black followers spiral to destruction. When coupled with multi-generational government welfare, a violent dependency state has been created within the Black community that threatens to tear America apart. *America's Racial Powder Keg* examines this phenomenon—without political correctness. Via this book, the issue of race will never again be seen through the same rose-colored glasses. *America's Racial Powder Keg:* Softcover, 149 pages, $20 plus $4 S&H inside the U.S. (Email shop@americanfreepress.net for S&H outside U.S.) Order from AFP, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-8789 or call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge. Order online at www.americanfreepress.net.



**A photo of the Haitian army** in 1899 shows a rag-tag group led by an aging "general" on a diminutive horse. But don't be fooled. The former slaves were tough fighters who managed to beat the disease-ravaged French at the Battle of Vertieres in 1803, thus paving the way for the 1804 genocide of Whites by order of new Governor-General Jean-Jacques Dessalines.

We shot past the reefs, and I scrambled on to the dilapidated landing-stage among the crowd of Negroes—a crowd which as to color represented every shade of full-blooded Black. As to dress, there were degrees from gold lace down to the simplicity of a cloth with a hole in the middle for the wearer's head, supplemented by ragged trousers. Most of them carried heavy jointed clubs.

I do not know precisely what I had expected, but I do know that it was not at all like the reality. I walked slowly along, taking the measure of things. It was a dirty street, albeit the chief one of the chief town of southern Hayti, and the Sun was scalding. The place was also acrush with human beings of African race and their donkeys.

There were many empty houses with smashed shutters, fire-scarred shells which seemed all the emptier for the pitiless sunlight. In Hayti they always start a revolution by firing the town.

No carriages were to be seen, not even a broken-down West Indian buggy. It was my first impression of the land where Black rules White. The bawl and clatter of voices, the jostling crowd, the scream of an angry man in the hot street, the few cool stores with their proprietors seated on chairs in the doorways, the ungainly wooden houses with their sprawling side posts, the Sun, the smell, the dirt—this was Hayti.

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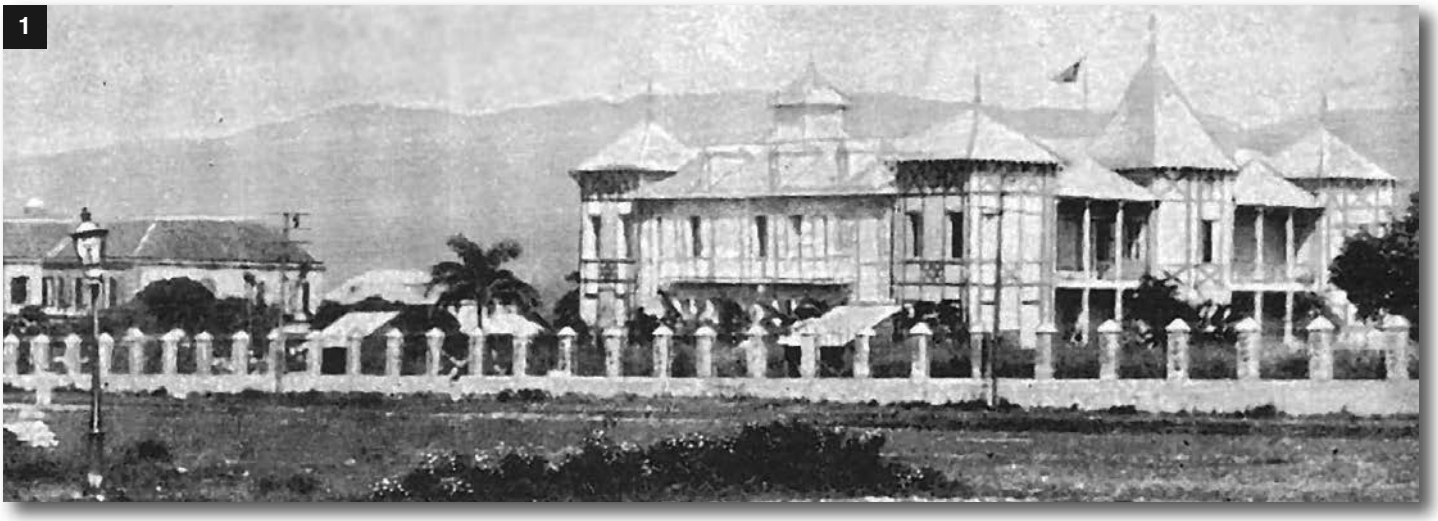
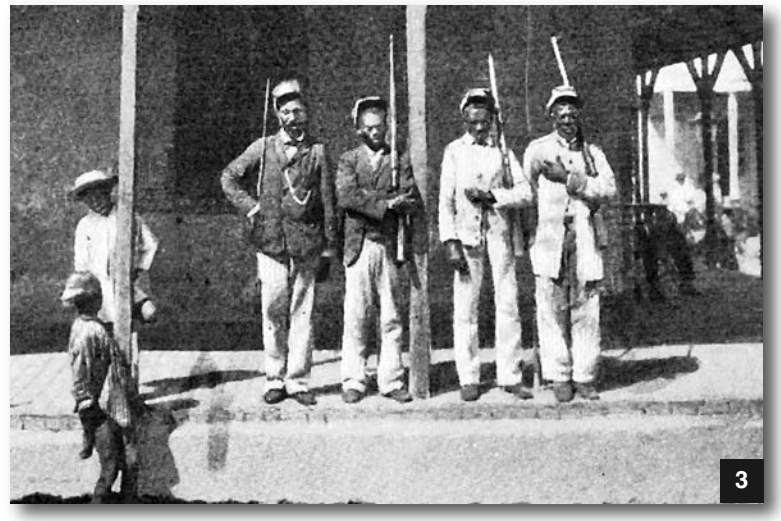
His travels through the land revealed that the Third World was unable to maintain basic infrastructure such as roads or bridges, especially those inherited from the White colonial masters:

> The river road had been bad, but the mountain road was worse. When we met a cavalcade of donkeys, we spent half an hour in edging across the top of a precipice, where the path only allowed for the passage of one at a time. When at last we reached the level, the track broadened out into a road some 30 feet wide, but horses and donkeys had passed over it when it was soft with the rains, and the Sun had subsequently hardened the hollows and moldings of mud into ridges.
>
> We came to a bridge after a while, and my guide said: "When you see a bridge, always go round it." Later I discovered this to be a national proverb. It was sound advice, too, for the bridge had a six-foot hole in the center of it. Here the



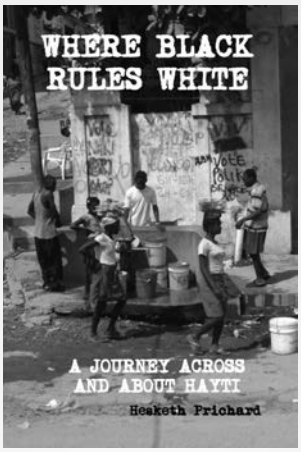



**Explorer Hesketh Vernon Prichard** provided us with many photographs of life in the Republic of Haiti during his visit there in 1899. Just about 100 years after the violent slave rebellion and genocide that claimed the lives of approximately 5,000 Whites and Mulattoes, Maj. Prichard was appalled by the precipitous decline in civilization. Shown above: 1) The Government Palace, built in 1869 after the original palace, constructed by the French for their own governor-general, was destroyed by rebels. 2) A street scene shows an avenue overgrown with vegetation and filled with pools of fetid water. 3) Haitian sentries stand guard. 4) This "Haitian highway," once a former avenue built by Haiti's European colonizers, had been all but reclaimed by Mother Nature. It was nothing more than a tow-path when this photo was snapped in 1899.

road, in spite of all its shortcomings, was a highway, with its dark stream of people flowing ahead of us into the capital.

His description of Port-au-Prince, the capital, tells a tale which will be familiar to anybody who has traveled through the Third World:

> At first sight, Port-au-Prince looks fair enough to be worth traveling 5,000 miles to see; once enter it, and your next impulse is to travel 5,000 miles to get away again. Passing through the streets, the life around seems a strange graft of Parisianisim and savagery. Here is an idolatry of fashion, an insistent militarism, and an exuberance of speech all verging on the grotesque—a distended caricature of the original.
>
> The chief boulevard is the Rue des Miracles, a broad street some three-quarters of a mile in length. Trees overhang the roadway; a wheezy steam-barge makes half-hourly journeys up and down from the quays to the Champ de Mars. There are no footways; road-mending appears to be a lost art, and the whole surface is as rough as the bed of a torrent.
>
> At intervals of from 50 to 100 yards you find a post of soldiers. They live in ramshackle guard-rooms made of wood turned rust-color from lack of care and the corrosion of torrential rains, a longish hovel with the inevitable piazza raised some two feet above the street. Below flows an open drain. The heavy faces of the men are blotched with sleep. Some play dice on the bench by the wall, some lounge in hammocks slung from the trees over the sluggish sewer; two or three fires of boughs serve to cook their slender meals, which are not provided by the state. A collection of guns leans against the trees at various angles. The whole is more like a mid-forest bivouac of a few ragged Blacks than a scene in the main thoroughfare of a capital.
>
> The palace stands on the fringe of the Champ de Mars, where the reviews are held—an open space, on which the scanty grass breaks into patches of dusty baldness, and bloated bullfrogs hold nightly concerts in the intersecting ditches.
>
> The town possesses a peculiar picturesqueness of its own, unlike anything one sees in any other quarter of the globe. But you walk through its cobbled streets with circumspection, for they are ankle-deep in refuse.
>
> Even in the palace, which contains the consulates and the chief shops, there is a heap of corruption five or six feet high and more than proportionately long. The waspish cab of the country, known as a "bus," has just about room to pass between this gigantic rubbish-shoot—or, as it might more truthfully be called, dunghill—and


# Where Black Rules White:
## A Journey Across and About Hayti

By Hesketh Vernon Prichard. In 1899, this British author was the first White man to cross the interior of the Black island republic since 1803. This incredible book describes in excruciating, horrifying and sometimes amusing detail how, after nearly 100 years of independence, the Black rulers of Haiti had turned this once-prosperous White-ruled colony into an unimaginable hell. The last chapter of the book is called "Can the Negro Rule Himself?" Prichard answered this question as follows: "We may say that, considered in the mass at any rate, he has shown no signs whatever which could fairly entitle him to the benefit of the doubt that has for so long hung about the question."

This is a hand-edited edition which contains none of the typographical errors that mar other versions.

Includes chapters on Prichard's first impressions of the Black republic; the high road of Hayti; the Haytian general; vaudoux (voodoo) worship and sacrifice; the Haytian navy; journies across Hayti; San Domingo; the Haytian police, prisons and hospitals; a living city within a dead one; the citadel of the "Black Napoleon"; justice and the status of the White where he is ruled by the Negro; the Haytian press; the Haytian people as Prichard knew them; Hayti, the puff-ball; and whether the Negro could rule himself.

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a black drain that skirts the beams supporting the piazzas of the houses. And this is the cleanest street in Port-au-Prince.

The "civil service" was as Third-World then as now:

> Hayti is governed by generals in all sizes. I wonder how many of them there are in the country. I wondered all the time I was there. I am still wondering. The general is so ubiquitous that it leads you to doubt whether it may not be possible that while to be a general is no compliment, not to be one is in the nature of a slap in the face.
>
> I occupied myself for some time in looking up the numerical force of military Hayti. I could find no exact statistics of later data than 1867, when there were 6,500 generals of division, 7,000 regimental officers and 6,500 privates. At this computation the troops commanded by each general of division consisted of one private and one regimental officer, and one-thirteenth of a regimental officer.
>
> The same tendency towards display led in the year 1849 to the creation of a black nobility. At that time, Soulouque was emperor, calling himself Faustin the First, and he showered titles with a lavish hand among his supporters. Black dukes and barons strutted it through the court. The emperor gave the titles, but left it to the favored ones to choose their own designations, which they apparently did more according to sound than to knowledge.
>
> Of the four princes one was Bobo, and it is almost tragic to learn that among the 59 dukes were their graces of Marmalade and Lemonade!
>
> Today their places are taken by generals. The Haytian is tender upon the subject of their multiplicity. If you ask him questions concerning the swollen list he grows restless and prefers another topic. In Hayti they are always conjugating a compound verb. They begin young—in the future tense: "I will be a general." Everyone hankers to be a general. It is the hallmark of success. He to whom success comes vaunts himself, "I am a general of the Republic;" and the conjugation has rather often been known to end abruptly in the past tense: "He was a general." The man who lives to say the last of himself says it from overseas, coupled with bitter reflections upon his native land.

The existence of the Voodoo cult, or as it was spelled in Prichard's time, the Vaudoux cult, was already widespread: a bizarre and blood-filled mixture between Christianity and West African tribal spiritualism that still exists in force today.

Prichard encountered the cult early on in his travels, and remarked on how widespread belief in it was—from top to bottom of Haitian society:

> For Vaudoux is so inextricably woven in with every side of the Haytian's life, his politics, his religion, his outlook upon the world, his social and family relations, his prejudices and peculiarities, that he cannot be judged apart from it.
>
> The underpart of black life is full of strange beliefs. In Hayti the nominal religion is Roman Catholicism, but it is no more than a thin veneer; beneath you find, not traces merely, but a solid groundwork of West African superstition, serpent worship and child sacrifice.
>
> At the root of this outgrowth of superstition are the Papalois and Mamalois, the priests and priestesses, who minister to the naturally credulous mind of the Negro. Papaloi, Mamaloi, are corruptions of "Papa le roi" and "Mama le roi," the titles themselves showing the estimation in which these people are held.
>
> There are said to be two sects of Vaudoux: one which sacrifices only fruits, white cocks and white goats to the serpent-god; the other, that sinister cult above referred to, whose lesser ceremonies call for the blood of a black goat, but whose advanced orgies cannot be fully carried out without the sacrifice of "the goat without horns"—the human child.
>
> White is supposed to be the sacred color of the former, red of the latter, but on one occasion I was lucky enough to witness a Vaudoux function where the flags and handkerchiefs were red and white, pointing to an intermingling of the two forms; the cocks sacrificed were both black and white, again bearing evidence in the same direction.
>
> It is this prevalence of the Vaudoux sect which astonishes you. Everywhere in Hayti you find charms against evil, sold by Papalois and Mamalois. They assume all shapes—sticks, stones, rags and bags of leaves. I remember seeing a "bus," as they call the local cab, overturn in Port-au-Prince. The first thing that the driver scrambled for was a nameless bundle which had fallen from under the seat. It was his charm against being upset!

Prichard is adept in describing the racial collapse of Haiti, sparing no words in describing the scenes which unfurled before his eyes:

> The Negroes lounge away their lives in the Sun, reckoning their age by the presidents who come and go in the town by the sea. Nature does all their thinking for them, provides them with necessaries—the sole article she fails to supply them with being clothes, and they are rapidly coming to think clothes a superfluity. All that savors of civilization is a legacy of the White nations who sent their battalions to win a colony which eventually slipped through the fingers of them all.
>
> England gave Hayti the road I was traversing.

It has degenerated into a bridle path, but the great frame of it can still be discerned, clear and straight, and eloquent of the strong arm which cut it out from the virgin forest. But a hundred years of utter neglect has ruined it. It is perhaps 60 feet wide, in many places wider, but it is so maimed and damaged that only a slender line beaten down by the passing feet of asses is passable.

The interior of the huts by the wayside showed stark and bare; a cobbled floor was a sign of enterprise, but for the most part the earth, hardened by the feet of the inmates, did duty for the house-floor. Stars looked in through many a palm thatch. For the rest, a mat to sleep upon, gourds to hold water, a cooking pot, a couple of game-cocks tethered in a corner, with a broken chair or two, formed all their belongings, while flat-sided pigs fought with hens and guinea-fowls for any chance refuse of food.

Finally, after astonishing adventures, near-death experiences and endless decay, corruption and degeneration, Prichard's final chapter is titled called "Can the Negro Rule Himself?"—and his answer was as follows:

The present condition of Hayti gives the best possible answer to the question, and, considering the experiment has lasted for a century, perhaps also a conclusive one. For a century the answer has been working itself out there in flesh and blood. The Negro has had his chance, a fair field and no favor. He has had the most fertile and beautiful of the [Caribbean Islands] for his own; he has had the advantage of excellent French laws; he inherited a made country, with Cap Haytien for its Paris, "Little Paris," as it was called. Here was a wide land sown with prosperity, a land of wood, water, towns and plantations, and in the midst of it the Black man was turned loose to work out his own salvation.

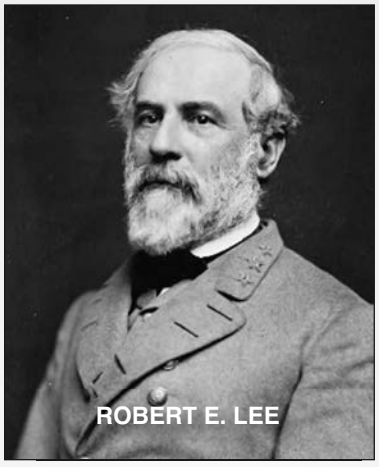
Up to date he certainly has not succeeded in giving any convincing proof of capability, has not indeed come within measurable distance of success. I think we may go a full step beyond the non-proven. We may say that, considered in the mass at any rate, he has shown no signs whatever which could fairly entitle him to the benefit of the doubt that has for so long hung about the question.

Will America go the way of Haiti? Time will tell. ✦

**ENDNOTE:**

1 Later, the author hyphenated his last name to "Hesketh-Prichard."

***Arthur Kemp*** is a Rhodesian-born scholar and the author of the inspiring book *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, the ultimate tome on the subject. We recommend everyone own a copy of this book. See page 47 for more.



ROBERT E. LEE

# Robert E. Lee's Thoughts on Emancipating Slaves

In the aftermath of the War Between the States, former Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee was interviewed by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Lee testified before the U.S. Congress about his beliefs on the future of African-Americans in Virginia:

**Question:** What is your opinion about it being an advantage to Virginia to keep them (the Blacks) there at all. Do you not think that Virginia would be better off if the Colored population were to go to Alabama, Louisiana, and the other Southern states?

**Lee:** I think it would be better for Virginia if she could get rid of them. That is no new opinion with me. I have always thought so, and have always been in favor of emancipation, gradual emancipation.

**Question:** As a question of labor alone, do you not think that the labor which would flow into Virginia, if the Negroes left it for the cotton states, would be far more advantageous to the state and to its future prosperity?

**Lee:** I think it would be for the benefit of Virginia, and I believe that everybody there would be willing to aid it.

**Question:** Do you not think that the state of Virginia is absolutely injured and its future impaired by the presence of the Black population there?

**Lee:** I think it is.

**Question:** And do you not think it is peculiarly adapted to the quality of labor which would flow, into it, from its great natural resources, in case it was made more attractive by the absence of the Colored race?

**Lee:** I do. ✦

# The Politics of Provocation: Spiraling Out of Control

**By Dr. J. Michael Hill**

When a U.S. Army psychiatrist, Major Nidal Malik Hasan, who in 2009 opened fire at Fort Hood, Texas, killing 12 people and wounding 31 others, was brought forth for examination by the U.S. media, we were quickly told how he did not represent Islam, a "religion of peace." Both Barack Obama's Justice Department and the Department of Defense pushed for the charge of "workplace violence" instead of "terrorism" against Hasan. This despite the fact that Hasan called himself a "soldier of Allah" and shouted "*Allah Akbar*" as he began his murderous assault.

George W. Bush also called Islam a "religion of peace," and chastised Americans for calling it a front for political terror and conquest, despite much hard evidence that suggest it is more of the latter than of the former.

Now we have the same establishment politicians and media howling that alleged Charleston African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church shooter Dylann Roof, far from being solely responsible for his own actions, is a product of a dark and horrible culture—the traditional White South. To sum it up, the Confederate battle flag and all who have ever said a good word for it are collectively guilty for everything that has ever afflicted the Black community. Politicians, from 2016 GOP presidential candidates to craven South Carolina solons, are rushing in a panic to line up and grovel before the cameras and denounce the culture of the South and its most recognizable symbol. South Carolina Governor Nikki Haley held a press conference to announce that she would spearhead a drive to move the battle flag from the Soldiers' Memorial on the State House grounds in Columbia. She was successful.

Just recently, after a Southern Poverty Law Center report on their "Hatewatch" Blog, League of the South member Lt. Josh Doggrell was fired by the Anniston, Alabama, police department for being a member of our organization. Yes, that's right. There was no "incident" that caused Lt. Doggrell's dismissal. Only the "Hatewatch" story, the facts of which had been known to the Anniston police department since 2006. But the day after the Charleston church shooting, the city manager abruptly concluded his "investigation" (he never called our office as part of that investigation) and summarily fired an employee with a stainless record over nearly a decade of service. By the way, Lt. Doggrell was given a chance to perhaps keep his job and pension if he would denounce the League of the South and his Southern nationalist compatriots, but he quickly refused. Three hours later on the afternoon of June 19, he was fired. With Charleston looming in the background and the NAACP looking over his shoulder, the city manager, Brian Johnson, folded like a cheap suit. Just another White, Southern casualty of the politics of provocation.

And just recently, the media demonized Kyle Rogers, who runs the very popular Council of Conservative Citizens website, because young Mr. Roof mentioned in his "manifesto" that it had alerted him to the nationwide epidemic of violent Black-on-White crime that the mainstream media refuses to cover. Never mind that Rogers meticulously catalogs these unreported and underreported racial crimes, and that they are facts; the media went full-bore crazy that a "White supremacist" would dare reveal such horrid material to the public. Again, it was proof that the South is full of benighted "racists."

I could go on with other examples of the Left's politicization of the Charleston shooting, but I think you get the gist of it. When it is a "minority" race or religion, the U.S. regime and its media tell us to be open-minded and forgiving of their members as a whole: Don't judge the entire group based on the actions of one of its members. But when it is Whites in the spotlight—and especially White Southerners—it is a different game. Fair-minded people might ask "why"?

One reason "why" might be provocation. It is evident that young Mr. Roof, if his manifesto is legitimate, had

had a belly full of a society that treats Blacks like spoiled children—Big Daddy government catering to their every need and want—and conversely blaming Whites for being perpetual scoundrels whose main goal in life is to make things miserable for Black folks. And he acted in his anger and allegedly committed murder. Now, the question looms: will Blacks be "provoked" to take revenge? And, if so, what will be the White response? One sees how this could quickly spiral out of control, and there is absolutely no doubt as to whom the federal government (and perhaps some compliant state governments as well) will support.

We and all decent people decry murder as a reprehensible act. In a sane society, all sides would stand back and allow law enforcement and the courts in South Carolina to do their job in the investigation and adjudication processes. There is no place here for demonization and provocation.

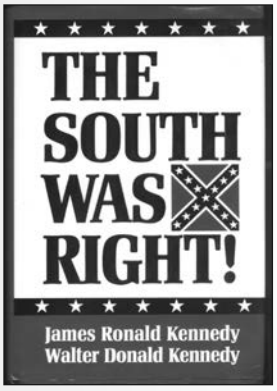
All the extraneous demonization of the White South that surrounds the case of Dylann Roof may well be deliberate tactics to provoke Southerners to further acts that will, in turn, lead to more demonization and even a draconian crackdown by federal authorities. I doubt the Confederate battle flag will be the last symbol to fall as a casualty in this war. And if this little culture war moves to its likely conclusion, the average American might be aghast at the symbols and other elements of his society that will have been steamrolled by the forces of "progressivism." Perhaps someone has knocked the lid off Pandora's box.

In this very hostile anti-White and anti-South environment, it would be wise for us in the Southern nationalist movement to be "situationally aware" in all matters. The Left smells blood, and it is restrained by no morality and seemingly very little by law. Be cool; don't be provoked. ✦

Alabama's ***Dr. J. Michael Hill*** is president of the League of the South and the author of *Celtic Warfare* and *Fire & Sword*. He is also a frequent lecturer on Southern cultural issues. Dr. Hill's work with the League of the South has been featured in *The Washington Post*, *The New York Review of Books*, *The Journal of Higher Education*, *The Mobile Register*, *The Village Voice*, *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Nashville Tennessean*, *The State* (Columbia, SC), and many other publications. Dr. Hill is a frequent guest on television and radio talk shows and has recently appeared on both BBC Television and Fox News on behalf of the League. See www.LeagueoftheSouth.com for more from Hill.

# The South Was Right!

More than 120,000 copies in print, *The South Was Right!* is by James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy. History is written by the victor, and that of the American "Civil War" is no different. The idea that Southerners would die in order for only 5% of the population to own slaves just does not pass the "sniff" test. The myth of a freedom-loving North and an evil, slaveholding South is just one that is exposed in *The South Was Right!* The idea of big government not only was politicized through the issue of slavery but also was made inevitable in the South's defeat. Because of the surrender, "We the People" of the United States are no longer sovereign. Today, a supreme federal government dictates what rights the states can exercise. Ever since the Union victory, a campaign of ongoing cultural cleansing has been waged to keep the South in its assigned place in American history. While many ethnic, religious and cultural groups are celebrated, Southern heritage often is viewed with a wary eye. Predicted to be "one of the most controversial books of the decade" when first published, *The South Was Right!* lives up to that forecast. This book is filled with documented evidence supporting all of the authors' claims and paints a frighteningly realistic picture of a captured people, their struggle to preserve their heritage and their right to exist as a distinct culture and an independent country. Descendants of Civil War soldiers, twin brothers James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy are life members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Hardback, 431 pages, $28 plus $4 S&H in U.S. (Please email bookstore@americanfreepress.net for S&H outside the U.S.) Order from AFP, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge. You can order online at www.americanfreepress.net.




**The South Was Right**

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# Slavery or Tariffs: What Really Caused Secession?

**CAN A STATE IGNORE FEDERAL LAWS THAT HARM ITS CITIZENS?** This was the question that ultimately led to the Civil War. Northern industrialists and politicians were determined to force the South to "buy American" by placing high tariffs on cheaper goods coming into the South from Europe. The South found this an onerous burden and did what it could to bypass these tariffs. In the end, this unresolved issue was the cause of the war.

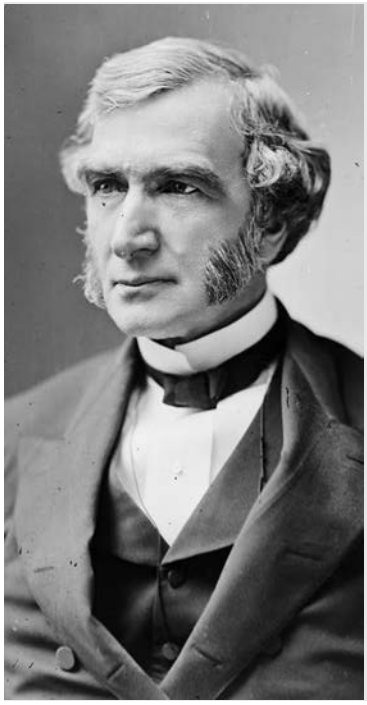
**By Prof. Ray Goodwin**

The war of 1861-65 was not about slavery at all, but about economic imposition upon the Southern states by the money- and business-dominated government in Washington, D.C. The real reason for that war was the fact that Northern manufacturers, making clothing, farm implements, furniture, tools etc produced them for sale at a certain price—a high price, at that. Southern states had some, but not a lot of, industry and were in need of those very products. It just so happened that the European nations of France, Spain, England and Holland were producing and selling those same basic necessities for a much lower price than the Northern-produced goods.

As the South had a lower standard of living (income, production, wages) than the North, they eagerly imported those foreign goods at each Southern port for much cheaper prices—simply because they could afford to buy them at those prices. Northern businessmen and bankers put immediate pressure on the politicians in D.C. to force their "cash cow" (the Southern states) to buy from the North. To do that, they passed tariffs (the last straw being the Morrill Tariff) to raise the price of those imported European goods, so that they would cost more than the Yankee goods.

The feds passed the tariffs, of course—but the Southern states ignored enforcing them at Southern ports (chiefly Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Galveston). So the Yankee-dominated Congress—just as today, totally beholden to the Money Power—passed new laws, providing for federal officials (among them, military personnel) to set up federal stations in each Southern port to enforce and collect the tariffs—tariffs that would raise the price of those European goods above the prices of like goods produced in the Northern states. When even that did not produce the desired results, Washington, D.C. passed laws dictating that all foreign ships must first enter the ports of Boston and Philadelphia before proceeding to deliver any goods to the South, so that the tariffs could be applied at those locations.

Faced with this economic strangulation, the South



**Rep. Justin Smith Morrill** was the author of the Morrill Tariff, passed in March 1, 1861, when James Buchanan was still president. (Lincoln's inauguration was on March 4.) So many anti-tariff Southerners had resigned from Congress after their states seceded, that passage of the act saw little resistance. The tariff, in effect, was designed to force Southerners to buy more expensive products from the North, rather than from much cheaper European suppliers.

**For many years, cities in the South collected tariffs** and other customs fees in structures like the Old Exchange and Custom House in Charleston, South Carolina (1865). Many times Southern tax collectors just ignored the excessive duties. However, once the North got wind of this, officials moved the customs houses to Northern cities and eventually federal fortresses like Fort Sumter.

collectively decided that their own economic survival depended upon exercising their perfectly legal right to leave the Union and set up their own nation.

Secession was not undertaken lightly. There were serious debates in each state about the pros and cons of leaving the Union and setting up their own association of states—a confederacy.

The plusses for such a step far outweighed the negatives, and the Southern states assured the Northern ones that in the event of any national emergency in the form of a threat from the outside, the Confederate states would immediately join forces with their Northern sisters in defense of the homeland.

If you think that this was the first instance of secession by states, I suggest you study the War of 1812, when more than one Northern state threatened secession and actually sat out that war rather than send forces to help their sister states fight the British. Rather strange that not one voice was raised at that time about secession being "illegal." In actuality, it was not questioned at all as to its legality.

This moderate and fair stance threw the bankers and capitalists into a tizzy. European nations, very anti-slavery, took a pro-South stance in their editorials and public pronouncements, stating that the Southern states had the more legitimate cause in the "family quarrel." Those foreign nations would never have done that if the war had been about the issue of slavery. Those "outsiders" had a much clearer view of the real issues, unlike Americans today, despite the passage of time.

Southern states exercised their rights and dismissed the federal tariff-collectors from their ports. The Yankee garrison at the port of Charleston on the island and behind the walls of Fort Sumter were among the last federal presence in the South. Lincoln saw that the last chance of appeasing or serving the 1860s version of the "military-industrial complex" lay in making that fort the cause for war. Thus, rather than ordering the abandonment of that federal presence within the territorial jurisdiction of the Southern state of South Carolina, he sent reinforcements by sea to the isolated garrison—knowing that such an action would in all likelihood provoke a military response.

Southern officials learned of the impending reinforcement—no doubt given the information by those trying to provoke war—and thus began the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The Yankee forces surrendered before the reinforcements (bringing much-needed food and ammunition) could arrive. Interestingly, not one Yankee soldier was killed in that bombardment; thus it is likely that a peaceful resolution could have been reached even after the surrender of Fort Sumter. But those influencing Lincoln could not allow a peaceful resolution. They had to have their tariffs enforced, their beholden cash cow

back in line and forced to buy Yankee goods. Thus Lincoln's plan to provoke combat, and to be able to blame it on South Carolina, worked like a charm. "They fired the first shot" was the echoing cry, which carried with it the obvious implication that, "The South is guilty, they brought this on themselves."

The historical record shows that even Lincoln declared that the war was not about slavery—at least in the first two years of that war—two years that were won overwhelmingly by Southern fighting men. With sagging morale and rapidly deteriorating support from Northern citizens grown sick of their sons coming home dead, a moral issue was needed. Editorials in those few Yankee papers that were still free of government control were using expressions like, "Let our Southern sisters go their own way; the death and destruction must stop!"

Those promoting that war upon the South then decided to take up the radical abolitionist crusade and use the issue of slavery as the cause for which they were fighting. The ploy, though nothing more than a political ruse, worked. Even European newspapers began backing the North, as they too were caught up in Lincoln's seemingly "magnificent" Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysburg Address.

How does all this apply to the current disagreement about those Texas, Virginia and Alabama license plates honoring the Confederacy? It applies because of the false history that has been taught due to a political/social/racial agenda since the end of that war, and to the following 12 years of horror in the period of military rule over Southern states known as "Reconstruction." The winning side always writes the history, and unfortunately, that "history" is about as close to the truth as a Cinderella fairytale. The stupid argument that the Confederate battle flag is a symbol of "racism" is strictly a post-modern twist on falsified history.

Slavery existed for four years under that banner as a legal institution; it existed for nearly 100 years under the Yankee stars and stripes. And even the term "civil war" as applied to that fratricidal conflict is a total misnomer. A civil war takes place when there are two (or more) factions trying to take over the central government. This was never the case in the war between North and South. The South had no interest in taking over D.C.; those states wanted to co-exist in peace. When the fighting started, Southern states were fighting a defensive war against Yankee troops invading their homelands.

When one considers that most Southern boys fighting for their states were dirt-poor and had nothing to gain by upholding slavery—an institution that even helped perpetuate poverty among Southern whites—it does not make sense that they would leave their homes, march north from Texas or Florida or anywhere to Virginia or Pennsylvania to suffer the most unimaginable horrors to fight to the death to preserve the institution of slavery.

But does it make sense that they would rally for four years to fight an invader threatening their homes and way of life? Absolutely. Rarely, if ever, is it mentioned that blacks and Indians in substantial numbers fought on the Southern side. The false image of the North as the good guy and the South as pure evil had to be preserved to justify the carnage visited upon Southern people, particularly civilians, by occupying Yankee forces. Only 4.8% of all Southerners owned any slaves. That means, of course, that over 95% did not, and thus had no investment whatsoever in the institution of slavery. That being the case, it is only logical to conclude that the non-slave folks would never leave home to fight to the death over slavery. And one must not forget that the war ruined the republic by swinging the balance of power between the states and the federal government heavily to Washington, D.C. The states, in essence, lost the sovereignty inherent in the Constitution, and have been dictated to by Washington since.

"The 'hurt feelings' and racist attitudes of those against honoring the Confederate battle flag are the result of teaching false history."

The "hurt feelings" and racist attitudes of those against honoring the Confederate battle flag and the actions of disgusting wimp politicians are the result of being taught decades of false history. This issue—pretty small, actually, in the grand scheme of things—does illustrate the very negative effects of teaching false history to a gullible, trusting and accepting populace. Once the "fly" has been introduced into the ointment, especially in today's phony "politically correct" and historically blind populace, the poisoning of the minds and pushing of guilt is extremely difficult to straighten out. Our only solace is in the belief that the pendulum does not swing the same way all the time, and that the truth will eventually win out, we hope. ✦

A native-born Texan, Revisionist ***Ray Goodwin*** is a retired instructor of American history on the college level in Victoria, Texas. In addition to his rousing speech at The Barnes Review Authentic History Conference in Washington, D.C. in 2006, Ray has given multiple addresses to the Sons of Confederate Veterans organizations in San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi and Victoria. He has done research on various important historical subjects and has had many book reviews and articles published on them.

# Citizens Rally to Defend Flag

## Many see Confederate flag issue as first salvo in new culture war

**By Paul T. Angel**

**STAFFORD, Va.**—While South Carolina Gov. Nikki Haley and a bevy of vote-hungry White politicians may have rolled over to the forces of political correctness and agreed that the Confederate battle flag should come down across the nation, not all Southerners are ready to give up the fight for this important symbol of White Christian America. On Sunday, July 12, about 100 enthusiastic citizens—White and Black alike—showed up in front of the Stafford County, Va., courthouse at a Confederate flag rally, filling the grounds with a sea of red, white and blue flags with the St. Andrew's Cross, proving that there are people willing to resist federal tyranny and thought control. (Ironically, the courthouse sits on Jefferson Davis Highway, one of the roads slated for a name change by radical anti-Southern activists.)

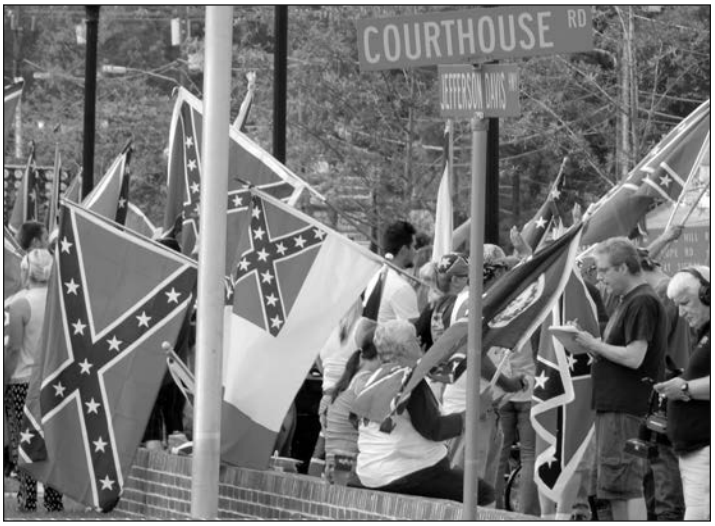
"We can't let them take our history from us," said Jason Sulser of Stafford, the organizer of the event. "It's other people who are putting the hate into this flag. We are not haters. We don't loot, and we don't riot. The government wants to take our guns. They want to take our Bibles. And now they want to take our flag and our heritage."

Sulser continued: "We understand that some people have adopted this flag as a symbol of hate. But those kinds of people are not welcome here. We are gathering because we can't stand by as mute witnesses as war is waged on our traditional American culture. What's next—Old Glory?"

Sulser likened the politically correct forces behind the effort to ban the Confederate flag to ISIS, the radical Muslim army raging across portions of Syria and Iraq:

"The first thing these ISIS people do is destroy the cultural symbols of the people they subjugate," he said. "That's how they do it. This cultural purge is a form of genocide. Here in America, we can't let the ruling party dictate what we can and can't say or believe. We cannot bow to tyranny. And that's what this flag is: a symbol of resistance to tyranny."

He continued: "The majority of the people who support the display of the Confederate flag are Christians. We basically live in an atheistic society where the South remains one of the few bastions of devout faith. There are young people, old people, fathers, mothers, grandparents, Black and white here today flying this flag. We are a truly diverse group, and we have more rallies planned to let people know not all Americans are ready to abandon this important symbol."




**Large groups of Christian activists,** concerned about the vicious assault on Southern heritage, are gathering across the nation to fly the Confederate flag. It is, to them, a powerful symbol of resistance to federal tyranny—not slavery or racism.

Dennis Durham of the Maryland-Virginia chapter of the League of the South (LS), recently declared a "hate group" by the likes of the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), was also at the rally.

"The SPLC is a professional hate-for-profit group," he told this writer. "They are in the business of creating hate. They'd be out of business if so-called 'hate' disappeared. But look around you. Do you see any haters here?" he asked.

"We are in the midst of a 'Third Reconstruction,'" he added. "The first was after the war, when the Union brutally occupied the South. The second was during the era of desegregation, when our right to choose with whom we associated was denied by federal troops. Now they want a Third Reconstruction. They want Southern culture wiped out. This is just the start. I believe they want to 'culturally cleanse' the South, and we can't just sit by and watch it happen without voicing our concerns."

Durham handed out copies of *The Free Magnolia*, a newspaper containing a selection of insightful articles explaining the importance of resisting the socialization, atheization and liberalization of America. (Call toll free at 1-800-888-3163 to get a copy of this publication or write League of the South, P.O. Box 760, Killen, Ala. 35645.)

Sulser and Durham both have events planned for the future, and we'll keep you informed. ✦

# SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES

**IF THE "CIVIL WAR" WASN'T ABOUT SLAVERY,** then why did South Carolina mention the word so many times in its secession statement, historians and liberal activists ask. While it is true that South Carolina legislators mentioned slavery a number of times in their secession statement, the state was more worried about Northerners encouraging slaves to open rebellion. In 1831, Black slave Nat Turner and about 40 followers rose up and slaughtered dozens of White people in Virginia. This incident, along with the slave rebellion and massacre of thousands of Whites in Haiti about a generation earlier, was still fresh in White Southern slaveholders' minds. This agitation by Northern abolitionists was what most galled South Carolina—that, and the fact that slaves who had committed rape and murder were being harbored in the North, rather than being returned to the South for trial. What follows is South Carolina's secession ordinance.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA DECLARATION OF CAUSES OF SECESSION

### CONVENTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

### DECEMBER 20, 1860

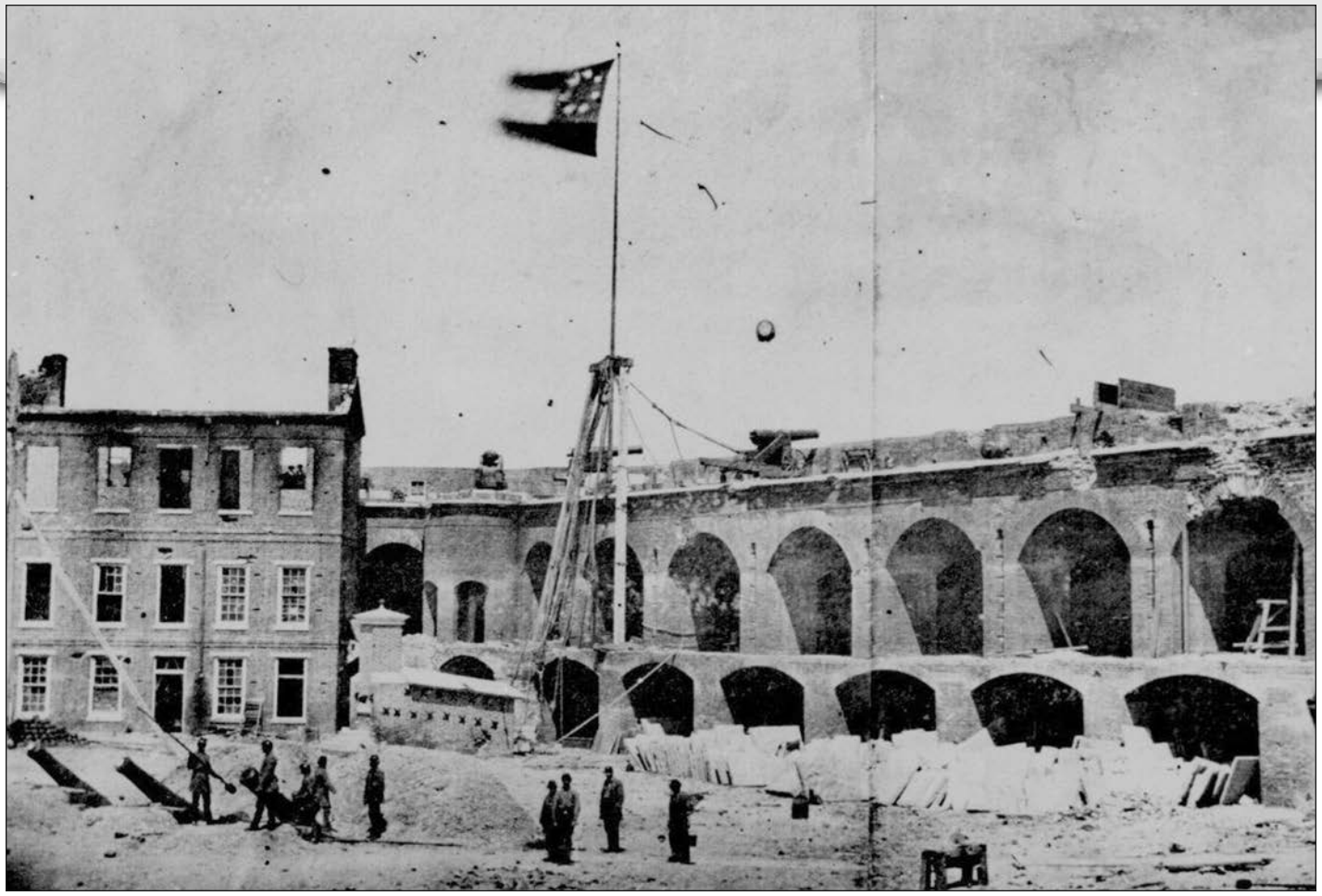
### DECLARATION OF THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES WHICH INDUCE AND JUSTIFY THE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM THE FEDERAL UNION

The People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, on the 26th day of April, A.D. 1852, declared that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States, by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States, fully justified this State in then withdrawing from the Federal Union; but in deference to the opinions and wishes of the other slaveholding States, she forbore at that time to exercise this right. Since that time, these encroachments have continued to increase, and further forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

And now the State of South Carolina having resumed her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the immediate causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th of July, 1776, in a Declaration, by the Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

They further solemnly declared that whenever any "form of government becomes destructive of the ends



**Francis Wilkinson Pickens** (1805-1869), below, was governor of South Carolina when that state became the first to secede from the Union. Pickens was a supporter of states rights, and became an ardent advocate of nullification (refusal to pay federal import tariffs) when he served in the South Carolina House of Representatives, before being elected to the U.S. Congress and then the state Senate. As state governor during the Fort Sumter crisis, he approved of firing on the ship bringing supplies to the Union garrison and the bombardment of the fort. Above, the interior of Fort Sumter after its capture by the Confederates.

for which it was established, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government." Deeming the Government of Great Britain to have become destructive of these ends, they declared that the Colonies "are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

In pursuance of this Declaration of Independence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignty, adopted for itself a Constitution, and appointed officers for the administration of government in all its departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. For purposes of defense, they united their arms and their counsels; and, in 1778, they entered into a League known as the Articles of Confederation, whereby they agreed to entrust the administration of their external relations to a common agent, known as the Congress of the United States, expressly declaring in the first article, "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this Confederation the War of the Revolution was carried on, and on the 3rd September, 1783, the contest ended, and a definite Treaty was signed by Great Britain, in which she acknowledged the Independence of the Colonies in the following terms:

"Article 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Dela-

ware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, property and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof."

Thus were established the two great principles asserted by the Colonies, namely: the right of a State to govern itself; and the right of a people to abolish a Government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And concurrent with the establishment of these principles was the fact that each Colony became and was recognized by the mother Country as a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Articles of Confederation, and on 17th September, 1787, these Deputies recommended, for the adoption of the States, the Articles of Union, known as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted were the several sovereign States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring; and the General Government, as the common agent, was then invested with their authority.

If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate, sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among the other eleven; and during that interval, they each exercised the functions of an independent nation.

By this Constitution, certain duties were imposed upon the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers was restrained, which necessarily implied their continued existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people. On 23rd May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, passed an Ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution, to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government, with defined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the States or to the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights.

We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two great principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence; and we hold further, that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely: the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement entirely releases the obligation of the other; and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences.

In the present case, that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fourteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfill their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own Statutes for the proof.

"The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for rendition by the several States of fugitives from justice from the other States."

The Constitution of the United States, in its 4th Article, provides as follows: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This stipulation was so material to the compact, that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and they had previously evinced their estimate of the value of such a stipulation by making it a condition in the Ordinance for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which now composes the States north of the Ohio River.

The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for rendition by the several States of fugitives from justice from the other States.

The General Government, as the common agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding States to the Institution of Slavery has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the general government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wiscon-

sin and Iowa, have enacted laws which either nullify the Acts of Congress or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these states the fugitive is discharged from service or labor claimed, and in none of them has the state government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New Jersey, at an early day, passed a law in conformity with her constitutional obligation; but the current of anti-slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own law and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from her obligation.

The ends for which this Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights, by giving them the right to represent, and burthening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years; and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

We affirm that these ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery; they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign [conceal] the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.

For 25 years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the Common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article establishing the Executive Department, the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the Common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that Slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in some of the States by elevating to citizenship persons, who, by the Supreme Law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens; and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy, hostile to the South, and destructive of its peace and safety.

"For 25 years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the Common Government."

On the 4th March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common Territory, that the Judicial Tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The Guaranties of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the People of South Carolina, by our delegates, in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a separate and independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. ✦

# HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

**A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.**

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## Royal Support

A new book, *Go-Betweens for Hitler*, by Karina Urbach, claims to have uncovered new evidence from 30 countries of the broad extent of contemporary support for Adolf Hitler among European royalty and aristocrats. Most notable, of course, was British King Edward VIII. "In June 1940, Don Javier Bermejillo, a Spanish diplomat and old friend of Windsor" allegedly heard the duke of Windsor blame "the Jews, the Reds and the Foreign Office" for the coming war. Urbach

KING EDWARD VIII

also claims that the duke wanted to put warmongering Anthony Eden and other politicians "up against a wall." Another example, not in the book, which readers may recognize, is the support of the king of the Belgians for Leon Degrelle's Rexist movement—a Catholic variant of National Socialism. Degrelle was very popular and could have done great things for Belgium, had it not been for the intrigues of Communist-leaning "Catholic" bishops and the meddling French.

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## Loved Slavery

Back in the 1930s, an effort was made to interview as many surviving Colored slaves as could be found, in order to preserve their experiences for history. But it

Slave quarters at a Southern plantation.

was a rude awakening for the social do-gooders. Around 85% of the old Negroes had nothing but positive things to say about their lives as slaves, and many were much happier during those times. Patsy Mitchner, for example, recollected: "Before two years had passed after the surrender, there was two out of every three slaves who wished they was back with their marsters. The marsters' kindness to the nigger after the war is the cause of the nigger having things today. There was a lot of love between marster and slave, and there is few of us that don't love the White folks today. . . . Slavery was better for us than things is now, in some cases. Niggers then didn't have no responsibility; just work, obey, and eat." The stories can be read in *The American Slave: A Composite Autobiography*, 19 volumes compiled by George P. Rawick. Some recorded interviews can also be found on YouTube.

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## Seventy Years

The 70th anniversary of WWII's end has brought numerous phony propaganda stories in the mainstream media to protect Zionist- and Allied-created myths from truth. But the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* had the courage to bring a refreshingly honest report on the Prague Uprising—the beginning of the Czech Communist revolution in April-May 1945. Starting in Prague and throughout Bohemia and Moravia, German children, women and men were rounded up and interned, beaten, raped, driven from their homes and killed. German soldiers and civilians were hanged and set on fire with gasoline as "human torches." The sick, injured and crippled were herded from hospitals into makeshift internment camps. Germans were deprived of food, medicine and hygiene. In June and July alone, as many as 800,000 were driven by the Czechs and Soviets from now-Communist "Czechoslovakia." Tens of thousands died. The clearly genocidal program was initiated and promoted directly by the socialist Czechoslovak "government-in-exile": "Beat them! Kill them! Leave no one alive!" To this day, the self-hating German government has refused to demand redress or even acknowledge these ghastly crimes against humanity.

Sudeten Germans expelled by the Reds.

## Global . . . Cooling?

A new scientific model of solar activity suggests the Sun will "go to sleep" around 2020-2030, leading possibly to another "Little Ice Age" like that of 1645-1715. The theory posits that the slightly irregular sunspot cycles are the result of interaction between dynamo effects near the surface and those deep in the Sun's convection zone. Their wave-like actions are thought to produce a maximum of sunspot activity when they are synchronous, and less activity when they are out of phase. During the upcoming decade, the two effects will reach exactly opposite phases, thus "cancelling out" eah other. Called a "Maunder minimum," the last occurrence brought conditions so cold that the

Thames River famously froze over. Global temperature changes are driven mostly by sunspot activity, and not by any gasses emitted from cowpies or politicians.

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## Stolen Goods

Salicin, a compound derived from willow bark, was known at least from the 1820s for its pain- and fever-reducing abilities, but also for its harshness on the stomach. According to a story reported by Carolyn Yeager, chemist Charles Frederic Gerhardt discovered, but did not further develop, a combination of salicylic

CHARLES FREDERIC GERHARDT

acid and acetyl chloride as a gentler alternative. About 1898, a German chemist from the Bayer company in Germany ran across the work and successfully developed what he called "aspirin"—a name derived from scientific names for components of the compound. Bayer first introduced aspirin as a powder, and as a tablet only in 1915. After World War I, the infamous Versailles Treaty simply seized the trademark for aspirin—and also for heroin—and gave the two to the U.S., Great Britain, Russia and France, just in order to keep a German company from earning millions of dollars from its own product.

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## Smart Students

In the United Kingdom, the National Union of Students' national executive council voted for the second time to affiliate with the Boycott-Divestment-Sanctions movement peacefully protesting Israel's ongoing perpetration of genocide against Palestinians. The BDS movement has begun to have a significant impact on the Israeli economy and reputation, leading to panicked, angry responses by world Zionism. Universities U.K., which represents all 133 of the country's universities, was likely under pressure from Zionist interests and employed Orwellian doublethink to condemn the boycott move on the pretext that it "violates" the principle of academic freedom. So one must now be forced to engage in academic cooperation? What about the students' academic freedom? Or the freedom of academics to have nothing to do with Israeli war criminals?

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## Genetic Disease

Holo-hucksters are worried. Their aging sources of income, now in their 80s and 90s, are dropping like flies. So, in order to maintain a steady stream of shekels, they have reintroduced a concept from a 1979 book, *Children of the Holocaust*. The tome claimed that the trauma of living through the alleged Jewish genocide attributed to Nazi Germany was so bad, that it is actually transmitted not just psychologically, but physiologically to descendants of "survivors." Research completed on subjects with post-traumatic stress syndrome is now being used to support the notion, showing that higher levels of the stress hormone cortisol are passed to children of PTSD mothers in the womb, marking the children for life. Woe is us! The Holohoax is now a genetic defect, so that "victims" can forever receive special treatment. We think, on the other hand, that the higher cortisol levels in the descendants may in fact result from the extensive Jewish practice of sexually abusing children.

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## Jewish False Flag

Israeli-Ukrainian oligarch Ihor Kolomoysky is close to the Barack Obama administration, says Eric Zuesse. He is also the employer of Hunter Biden, Vice President Joe Biden's son. And, more importantly, he is the financial muscle behind the allegedly "neo-Nazi" Azov and Aydar Battalions of Ukrainian "nationalist" militia committing atrocities against ethnic Russians and Ukrainian sympathizers with Russia. Although the Russian government uses the "neo-Nazi" tag as a propaganda tool, the truth of the matter is that the supposedly nationalist thugs are doing the bidding of Zionist internationalists, in another incarnation of the Big Lie about which Adolf Hitler warned. While the Jewish-backed "neo-Nazis" engage in ethnic cleansing, they also create a humanitarian crisis, which can then be used ultimately by Kolomoysky and his ilk as a way to demonize healthy national sentiment, so that Ukraine can be made safe for the new Khazarian empire.

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## Pet Bobcat

Around 2,000 years ago, a family who lived about 50 miles north of present-day St. Louis, Mo., belonging to the Hopewell mound-builder culture, had a special pet: a young bobcat. The creature was beloved enough that it wore a special necklace made of two shaped-bone pendants and a number of shell beads strung together. Sadly, the cat died when less

Bobcat skeleton showing necklace.

than a year old. But it was preserved for the ages when its owners gave it its own special burial within the outer area of the community's burial mound. Neither sacrificed nor haphazardly thrown in, the feline friend was laid down gently, with its paws together, just as many a pet owner will do today. While eggheaded, godless intellectuals speculate mindlessly on the possible religious significance, we are reminded that "ancient" does not mean "primitive."

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## Uncultured

Jewish and Freemasonic cabals have worked for centuries, first secretly and now openly, to destroy Christian civilization and the White race. They have been successful largely because they have enlisted far too many decent men and corrupted the morals of the majority population. Here, before we are silenced by the culture destroyers, are a few of their death-dealing accomplishments: wage- and debt-slavery, pornography, contra-

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 32**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

ception, sexual license, abortion, easy divorce, sodomy, pederasty, satanism and a plague of other evils. Having destroyed the Christian moral fabric which alone has enabled harmony and order between races, they move to impose the New World Order, forcing homosexual perversion onto entire nations in order to destroy utterly even the basic social unit of the family. But seeing resistance from a growing minority, these enemies of mankind drive to frenzy the brown races for the final race war against the remaining 9%-minority Whites. What will you do, White man? Secure—peacefully, if possible—a homeland for your people, as other races have for themselves, or fall meekly under the dominion of a perverted "diversity" and cease to exist?

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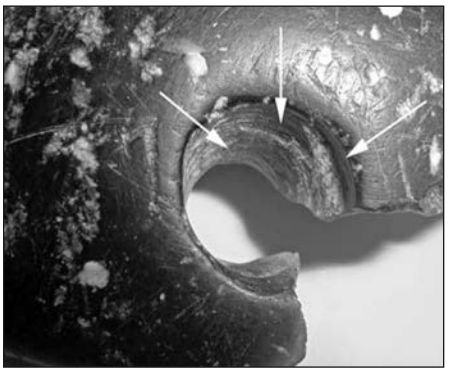
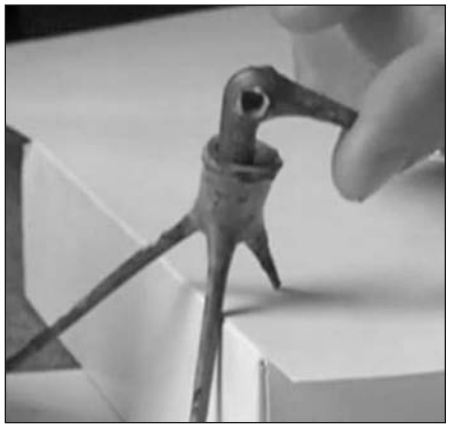
## Oldest Stone Bracelet

*The Siberian Times* reported recently on the oldest bracelet ever found. It is estimated to be as much as 40,000 years old and was found inside the famous Denisova cave in the Altai Mountains. It was here that the Denisovan race flourished—supposedly more primitive than Neanderthals or "modern" man—and one of its members made the trinket. Yet the



A photograph of a portion of the beautiful green stone bracelet found in Siberia. The arrows point to apparent drill marks in the bracelet.

green chlorite stone bracelet shows an exceptional degree of technological development, more advanced than expected. Apart from having been cut, ground, shaped and smoothed—and occasionally repaired—a hole also was bored through it, from which may have hung a pendant. The drilling was accomplished at a relatively high speed, raising the question of the source of the needed advanced tools. But remember that "older" does not mean "stupider."



This ancient bronze item from Thrace may have been a child's toy. It proves even our ancient ancestors collected knick-knacks.

## Oldest European Toy?

Shown above is what puzzled scientists are calling the oldest children's toy in Europe. The bronze artifact is said to resemble a stork, the head of which was inlaid with carnelian eyes. It is a product of ancient Thrace, 3,500 years ago, and demonstrates that not everything made by ancient civilizations was merely functional. Apparently, it could balance on the edge of a table and bob back and forth.

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## Cultured

Europa is rising, while America's "melting pot" becomes a brown morass of savagery and chaos. Indeed, the chaos is everywhere, and everywhere deliberately fomented. But Europeans, who live yet amid the memorials of their once-great civilization, are waking up from the New World Order nightmare. Millions demonstrate publicly to defend European and Christian values and culture. Nationalist political parties are making massive gains across the continent, while Russian President Putin seeks a restoration of traditional values in his country and abroad. The Swiss People's Party achieved a stunning 25% of the vote, while Hungary's Jobbik and Fidesz parties go from strength to strength. Eastern European governments increasingly reject decadent Western immorality. From France to Norway and Britain to Greece, the people seek to retain their national character and reject forced immigration, multi-culturalism and attendant evils. Young people are discovering purpose and meaning through the culture and beliefs of their ancestors. The situation is grave, but a bright hope yet exists.

## Himmler's Daughter

Gudrun Himmler Burwitz is in her 80s now, but she is still very active in a quiet way, helping aging German WWII veterans being persecuted by Zionists, including the late Erich Priebke and Samuel Kunz. She is still the proud daughter of her father and insists that the stories told about him are lies. She has compiled a manuscript about his life, which sits unpublished in her home. Her mind remains extremely sharp, and she is highly respected in nationalist circles. Burwitz was 14 when her father died, and she has memories of inspecting Dachau with her father and Christmas Eves at the Brown House with Hitler. It seems, however, that

Heinrich Himmler and his daughter, Gudrun.

the Zionist-controlled media are intent on finding and denigrating every single surviving person associated in the least way with National Socialism. While reporting on her activities, London's *Daily Mail*, for example, went to great pains in depicting Burwitz as an "unrepentant" and loathsome Nazi, whose father, the newspaper claimed, was the "architect" of the so-called Jewish "holocaust." But the newspaper should try to get its facts straight, because the "holocaust" yarn is fast unraveling.

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## Persecution Continues

The government of Germany remains enslaved to its Zionist masters. Apart from the ongoing witch-hunt for every last Waffen-SS and Wehrmacht soldier who might have been momentarily stationed at a concentration camp, historical Revisionists—some of whom are now elderly—continue to be rounded up and hauled before courts for punishment of their thought crimes. Intrepid 86-year-old Ursula Haverbeck, however, has not been

cowed. She was interviewed publicly on German television, where she openly denied the occurrence of the Holocaust®, using factual evidence and rational argument to do so. She now has been arrested and her home invaded by police. Daring the establishment to prove the existence of the ostensible genocide, she is intent on getting the German courts to end the existence of the infamous §130 of the criminal code used to persecute those upholding the truth.

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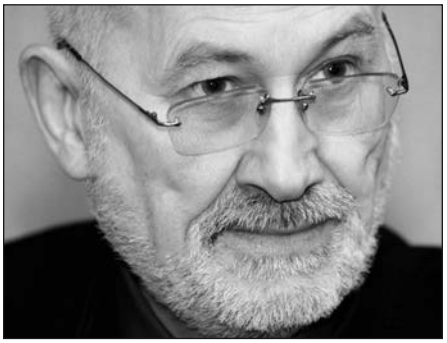
## Endangered Revisionist

The life of 79-year-old imprisoned German nationalist, Horst Mahler, is in danger. Mahler's health is suffering—no doubt made worse by the conditions of imprisonment. His brother reported that he suffered a broken shoulder from a fall earlier this year. Mahler is also afflicted with insulin-dependent diabetes, stage III kidney disease, an amputated leg, and heart problems. Mahler's wife, Elzbieta, and family have expressed grave concerns publicly. Nevertheless, the German courts are demanding, contrary to law,



HORST MAHLER
Publicity about case may earn his release.

that he withdraw his request for early release—a release they normally are obliged by statute to grant. And in July, it became known that the authorities want to subject Mahler to psychiatric evaluation, in hopes of keeping him incarcerated indefinitely. It appears that the Powers That Be consider Mahler too dangerous and seek his death in prison. The family of Germany's oldest prisoner wants him free to spend his remaining time on Earth with his loved ones but needs the support of the media to accomplish the necessary political pressure. In other words, a minor miracle is needed. Mahler is not married to Sylvia Stolz, as TBR reported in a previous issue. Our apologies.

The partial jawbone of Penghu 1 Man.

## New Species of Man

A fossil human, or technically "hominin," mandible (or actually half a mandible) dredged up by fishermen off the coast of Taiwan highlights the importance of submarine archeology and the diversity of human species in prehistoric Asia. The jawbone is being called Penghu 1 Man, and has remarkably large teeth. Other hominins from Pleistocene Asia include the primitive *Homo erectus* and the pygmy-like *Homo floresiensis*, as well as Late Pleistocene Neanderthals, and another species called Denisovans. The new fossil was dredged up with a net from a depth of 33-66 fathoms, 15 miles offshore. Scientists studying the jawbone said in a wild estimate that it is at least 10,000 years old, but less than 190,000 years old.

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## The Real Death Count

Emil Aretz, in his book *Hexeneinmaleins einer Luge* ("Witches' Multiplication Table of a Lie"), says that there were 5.6 million Jews in Europe in 1933, excluding the USSR. Of this number, 1.44 million emigrated in 1933-45. Thanks to the partition of Poland and the occupation of the Baltic states, 1.3 million fell into Soviet hands, leaving 2.35 million in Germany's sphere of influence and 510,000 in neutral countries. Of these, 286,000 died from natural causes or as a result of accidents or bombardments, 61,000 were killed in combat and partisan warfare, 18,000 in the Warsaw uprising, 12,000 in the Lemberg rising, 8,000 in pogroms in Baltic states, Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia, and 10,000 were executed for espionage, sabotage and guerrilla activities. The Jewish war victims of all causes therefore total about 395,000. No systematic extermination of Jews was ever planned. No order has ever been produced from the German "Nazi" authorities to the effect that the Jews were to be killed during transport or in concentration camps, despite all the fairytales. Aretz concludes: In no camp, inside or outside Germany proper, were there gas chambers or crematoria intended to destroy living people of any race.

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## The Real Holocaust

More attention needs to be focused on the very real crimes committed by the mostly Jewish commandants of the camps of the Gulag archipelago—a holocaust that may have claimed the lives of tens of millions. Americans have been brainwashed about alleged atrocities of World War II Germany, whereas the documented Soviet criminality has almost completely disappeared from the public radar screen. Unfortunately Communism, with its innate criminality, is still very much with us, although the USSR has disintegrated. Danchik Sergeyevich Baldaev, an officer who worked in the gulags from 1951 till his retirement in 1981, wrote about the suffering of innocent Russians declared "enemies" by the Red government. He mentions the crimes of Naftaly Aronovich Frenkel—Josef Stalin's willing Jewish executioner and butcher of humans. Frenkel started out as a common criminal convicted in 1927 of corruption and swindling. He rose meteorically by proposing techniques for eliciting more work from his fellow inmates. One of his contributions was linking a prisoner's food ration to his or her productivity. Frenkel also observed that a prisoner's most productive work was done in the first three months of captivity—after which he was in such a weak condition that the efficiency of the camp slave population could only be kept high by eliminating the exhausted inmates and bringing in fresh, healthy prisoners. So when the prisoners were called out for a work detail and fell into line, the last man to fall in was shot as a "laggard." Besides exhaustion, starvation and exposure to the frigid weather, prisoners were subjected to impalement and genital mutilation. Baldaev's book *Gulag Zeichnungen* ("Gulag Drawings") is, unfortunately, not yet in English.

# Robert Rogers and His Rangers

**ROBERT ROGERS** was allegedly referred to by George Washington as "the only man I was ever afraid of." Rogers, a remarkable soldier and military leader, the inventor of modern irregular warfare, was celebrated in his day, but then nearly forgotten until his memory was revived in the 19th century. You surely know his name if you served in the special forces or have read about them.

## By John Tiffany

Robert Rogers is an awesome, colorful figure of early America. He was born in Massachusetts in 1731 but grew up in New Hampshire. The truth about this enigmatic man is much more interesting than the myths that one sees portrayed on television, where he is depicted as a devious and unscrupulous schemer in the popular TV show "Turn: Washington's Spies." So what is the truth about Robert Rogers?

He spelled his name in various ways: Rogers, Roger, Rodgers for example. Over six feet tall, Rogers was built like an athlete. He wore his hair in a ponytail. Burns from black powder, used in muskets, marked his face, and smallpox had also left its mark. A scar marked where a bullet had grazed his forehead, and a wrist wound limited the use of several fingers, while frostbite to his toes tended to throw him off balance occasionally. We don't know exactly what he looked like, since all portraits of him were done after his death.

As a youngster, he made his share of mistakes—notably by falling in, at age 23, with a charismatic counterfeiter named Owen Sullivan. "To counterfeit is death," was the warning on each piece of Colonial currency, but counterfeiters were folk heroes to many in the cash-strapped Colonies, and, even when caught, they often got off more lightly—although having your ears cropped and a sizzling, red-hot brand applied to both cheeks was a horrible punishment given some of the worst counterfeiters of the era. Caught, Rogers faced death or at least ear cropping and branding, but he was saved by the onset of yet another war with France and the Indians. Manpower was so badly needed in the fight that his crime was forgotten when he enlisted.

During the wars between France and England in America in the 1700s, both sides freely employed the services of hostile Indian tribes and eagerly encouraged atrocities. They even went so far as to offer the Red men bounties for White scalps.

A typical incident is recorded in the journal of the Jesuit missionary to the Indians Pere Pierre Roubaud, in which he counted 157 prisoners taken by the savages:

> Most had ropes around their necks and were "in a very wretched state, their eyes bathed in tears, their faces covered with perspiration and even blood," as they were paraded by the victors, who had dipped deeply into captured rum. Pere Roubaud walked up to a large fire and witnessed a horrifying scene. . . . "The remains of an English body, more than half stripped of the skin and flesh." As he watched, the Ottawas ate until their faces dripped with gore. When Roubaud attempted to intervene, a young Indian stopped him, saying in bad but perfectly comprehensible French, "Thou have French taste; me savage, this meat good for me." Roubaud found what solace he could in the fact that his missionized Abenaki took no part. (*War on the Run: The Epic Story of Robert Rogers and the Conquest of America's First Frontier*, John F. Ross, Bantam Books, New York, 2009, p. 140)

**Rogers' Rangers were at first composed of provincials** from the colony of New Hampshire, attached to the British army during the Fourth French and Indian War. The unit was soon thereafter adopted into the British army as an independent company, due to its effectiveness in battling irregular troops and Indians. Rogers used a combination of pioneer techniques and American Indian tactics to outmaneuver enemy soldiers in wooded terrain where traditional armies struggled in vain. Above, an artist's depiction of Rogers and his rangers shows him attending to a wounded comrade in the woods of North America. They were also known for refusing to leave a fellow soldier behind—a maxim America's modern-day U.S. Army Rangers still follow today.

Rogers served as a scout or ranger in the third of the four French and Indian wars—King George's War (1744-48). When not on patrol or pursuing enemy raiders, rangers served as guards for settlers working in the fields. Bells and cannon-fire from forts gave warning when the enemy was detected nearby. Hostile incursions were frequent. The Indians scalped, mutilated, tortured and cannibalized White men, women and children.

Finding the ranger way of life to his taste, Rogers joined up again in French and Indian War IV (1754-63), in which the shocking fall of Fort William Henry stimulated the Redcoats to counterbalance the large numbers of French-Canadian and Indian guerrilla fighters. Traveling light, the British-American rangers were equipped to act as quick reaction strike forces, while also being intelligence-gathering scouts. Rangers wore green uniforms—an early form of camouflage—not the bright red of the typical British soldier. Rogers eventually became the leader of his own company of rangers.

Despite heavy losses and occasional failures, Rogers' Rangers turned the tide in the Seven Years' War.

Some Americans had used ranger methods to fight the native stone-age savages since at least as early as 1675, but Rogers codified the Ranging Rules and successfully recruited and trained companies of pioneers, who defended British North America. There are different versions of the rules, but the "classic" version consists of 28.

Every ranger was required to memorize and obey the rules. [See page 39 for the abbreviated rules.—Ed.]

Rogers also formulated the Standing Orders. Many people even today remember the first standing order: "Don't forget anything," often rendered colloquially as, "Don't forget nothing."

Rule No. 1 is particularly significant, requiring rangers in camp to muster each evening (often they also mustered in the morning), where an officer from each company would inspect each man "to see they are in order,

so as to be ready [in] any emergency to march at a minute's warning"—a pioneering example of the Minute Men, later to be famous in the War for Independence.

Brig. Gen. George Augustus Howe, older brother of the famous British Gen. William Howe, was convinced the war could not be won without rangers. Indeed, he convinced Maj. Gen. James Abercrombie to revamp his entire army, to some extent at least, along ranger lines in 1758. However, a distinction persisted between real rangers and rangerized regulars.

Maj. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst also had great faith in rangers and promised Rogers: "I shall always cheerfully receive your opinion in relation to the service you are engaged in." Amherst became the commander-in-chief in late 1758. His faith in the American rangers was reinforced during the siege of Fort Carillon in Ticonderoga, when they proved to be the only unit in the entire army with the skills needed to deal with the enemy bush-fighters. The Louisbourg Light Infantry, a much-vaunted regular force, incurred the general's wrath when, during two night attacks by Indians, they lost 18 men killed or wounded—mostly from friendly fire.

A fierce fighter, Rogers burned the distant Abenaki Indian town of Odanak on the St. Francis River, whose warriors had long plagued the New England frontier. He and his rangers also spearheaded the expulsion of French troops from the Richelieu valley and carried the news of Montreal's surrender to French outposts lying almost 1,000 miles to the west—the only men capable of doing so.

Although he actually commanded only a single company, the term "Rogers' Rangers" was extended to include other ranger companies in the Hudson Valley and Lake George army, because he was by then the senior ranger officer there.

And while he and his band are the most famous, it must be pointed out that other ranger groups contributed to the British-American success: Israel Putnam's Connecticut Rangers, the Nova Scotia Rangers of Joseph Gorham and George Scott, companies such as Capt. Hezekiah Dunn's on the New Jersey frontier and indigenous rangers, such as the Stockbridge Mahican and Connecticut Mohegan Indian companies.

But to other Indians, who fought on the French side, Rogers was "Wobomagonda," or White Devil, because he and his men could be just as bloodthirsty as any savage when necessary.

Author John F. Ross recounts one time in 1759 when the rangers, having pulled off a spectacular raid against St. Francois, capital of the troublesome Abenaki nation, were on the march somewhere in the spruce bogs of New England near Lake Memphremagog, and ran out of food, far from civilization, pursued by a large enemy force of about 500 a few miles from them. Rogers had split up his force into several smaller groups:

> The men took longer and longer breaks between marches. Many fell into listlessness, only mechanically responding to Maj. Rogers' still astoundingly effective commands to get up and move along. . . . They scraped the exterior bark off black birch trees and ate the mildly sweet, wintergreen-tasting inner pulp. . . . [Hunger] bit so deeply home that they resorted to roasting the Indian scalps they had so recently taken and roasting their leather belts and straps, chewing the tough material for any ghost of nourishment. . . . Once the metabolism has consumed its subcutaneous fat, it turns upon the muscles and organs in the process of catabolysis, seeking to keep the heart and nervous system going. Death can occur anytime after 50% of the body mass is gone. The rangers began to die; some pulled into the fetal position during a rest break and just never woke up. The weather granted them no kindness, continuing hard and cold. Some men lost their minds. After many foodless days the spectral column, crossing a small river, came upon the horribly mutilated bodies of [another ranger] party, piled up floating among a tangle of logs in a stream running off a pond. The men waded into the water, so ridden by hunger, that they tore into the raw and rotting flesh as though it were the finest dinner they had ever eaten. Their cravings somewhat assuaged, they carefully collected the fragments and carried them off. . . . (Ross, 261-2)

Wrote a guilt-ridden survivor later: "We hardly deserved the name of human beings."

Three officers and 46 men (out of some 200) were lost on that epic journey—at the same time perhaps Rogers' greatest victory and worst disaster.

(By the way, Rogers' plan for this mission went against his own Standing Order No. 11.)

Rogers first captained Ranger Co. No. 1 in the 1755 Lake George campaign, 32 hardy souls remaining with him through the winter at Fort William Henry to continue scouting and raiding enemy forts, despite a lack of funding. For Rogers, the situation improved in early 1756, when the temporary commander of British forces, Massachusetts Gov.-General William Shirley, gave him the command of an independent company of rangers, to consist of 60 privates, three sergeants, an ensign and two lieutenants. (Robert's brother Richard was his first lieutenant.)

Best of all, the men would be paid out of the royal war chest, with ranger officers receiving almost the same pay as Redcoat officers. Privates were even better off, receiving twice as much as their provincial counterparts—

who themselves were paid more than the regulars.

Shirley ordered Rogers to enlist "none but such as are used to traveling and hunting, and in whose courage and fidelity I can confide."

A typical frontier farmer would enter the rangers as a crack shot, an already proficient tracker and hunter, probably able to construct a lean-to in less than an hour, able to navigate in the deep woods, make rope out of the inner bark of certain trees, kindle a fire and survive for days on a meager trail diet. Rifled carbines were issued to many of the men, which, along with their great marksmanship, paid off in their victories against the enemy.

The recruit had to learn or perfect his skill at operating watercraft on the lakes and streams, learn how to ford a fast river, how to portage a boat over a mountain range, how to build a makeshift fortification in the woods, how to create a pair of moccasins, and how to imitate bird and animal calls as secret signals in the forest. Sometimes he also had to learn how to light and throw a grenade.

Even in the Battle on Snowshoes (March 13, 1758), Rogers' only major defeat, the sharpshooting of his heavily outnumbered Americans held off the encircling enemy for an hour and a half, with over 24 Indians being killed or wounded, one of those slain being one of their war chiefs. The Indians were not accustomed to suffering such a toll. So enraged were they, that they summarily slaughtered a like number of rangers, who had surrendered on the promise of being spared.

In 1765, Rogers went to England, where he was warmly received. King George III refused to back a grand exploration of the Mississippi valley but named Rogers commander of Fort Michilimackinac in Michigan, from which post Rogers sent Jonathan Carver on an expedition—evidently in search of the Northwest Passage, which seems to have been a Rogers obsession and perhaps a mission he had been assigned by the king.

At one time, however, jealous rivals went to great lengths to try to libel him as an agent of the French and thus a traitor to England. It seemed a recurring pattern in his life. Later, during the American War for Independence, he was unfairly suspected of being a British agent.

Some speculated Rogers was contemplating setting up an independent republic. But there is no evidence of such an intent. And even if he had been, there was no law against that.

Many historians believe the seeds of the American War for Independence were planted by the ideology, strategies and tactics of Rogers' Rangers. One of his men was John Stark, who would later go on to become a general in the Colonial Army and coin the famous expression, "Live free or die."

Another ranger under Rogers was Israel Putnam,

An artist's fanciful depiction of Robert Rogers. No one really knows what he looked like.

## The Four Wars With the French and Indians

Many people do not realize there were four separate French and Indian wars, as they are known by various names and the fourth one is often called "the" French and Indian War. As you can see, "officially," from 1688 to 1762, the French and their Indian allies, and the British with their Indian allies, were fighting for control of large swaths of North America. And, just as today, both sides were pitting indigenous and colonial populations against one another. Here they are with their names and dates:

- French and Indian War I—King William's War, War of the Grand Alliance, War of the League of Augsburg, Nine Years' War—1688-1697;
- French and Indian War II—Queen Anne's War, War of the Spanish Succession—1702-1713;
- French and Indian War III—King George's War, War of Jenkins's Ear, War of the Austrian Succession—1744-1748;
- French and Indian War IV— French and Indian War, Seven Years' War—1754-1763

who eventually became America's second-in-command under George Washington. In 1755, during one of their first sorties, Rogers and Putnam:

> . . . left three men hidden well behind in a thicket of dwarf willows while they adopted an Indian technique of night warfare, inching forward to within 300 yards of Fort Saint-Frederic, under uprooted bushes as camouflage, finally taking station behind a felled pine. The blue-eyed 37-year-old Putnam. . . followed Rogers' lead despite his 14 years seniority. First light revealed how far they had pushed their necks into a noose: large enemy parties were at work on all sides.
>
> Miraculously they avoided detection. At 10 a.m., a big unarmed Frenchman strode right toward them. When he came within 10 yards, Rogers vaulted over the log and pressed his fusee to the man's chest, offering him quarter if he came quietly. The man knocked Rogers's musket aside, [and] pulled out a dirk. . . . Rogers grabbed his arm, and the two fell to the ground, the Frenchman bellowing for help. Putnam rushed out and knocked him on the head with his musket butt, then pulled frantically at Rogers's arm, for despite the general alarm that was bringing the enemy to them, Rogers had drawn his long knife. Then, pausing to grab his enemy's greasy hair with one hand, he made a quick circular slash with the other. The scalp came off with a pop, leaving a bright flash of white skull. Carrying the bloody trophy in his hand, with a battle scream emerging on his lips, Rogers ran after Putnam toward the thicket, leaving the enemy camp now alive with self-confusing halloos and musket shots. The five men crashed desperately through the woods, until Rogers slowed the party and moved it into single file; the last man covered their tracks, while the others strained to hear for sounds of pursuit. . . . Up to that time the "hairdressers," as French Capt. Duchat called them, had been mostly Indians. (Ross, pp. 92-3.)

According to Ross, after a period in England, Rogers returned to America and tried to offer his services secretly to the revolutionary U.S. government. He wanted to do it clandestinely, because he was a retired British officer on half-pay from London and wanted to keep his options open. He even thought that if Congress rebuffed him, he could re-enlist in the British army, although he hoped he would not have to fight his fellow Americans. Basically he wished to take a neutral stance on the American secession.

In fact, he hoped America could remain in the British empire, because he dreamed of finding the legendary Northwest Passage, as part of an empire that would stretch from the east side of the Atlantic to the east side of the Pacific. Rogers was more of a "continentalist" than a nationalist.

Had America accepted his services, it would have been a great thing—and the "Lewis and Clark" expedition or its equivalent might have happened in 1790 instead of 1804. Rogers would probably have led the expedition personally.

However, George Washington was feeling very nervous at this time. In June of 1776, a provincial committee had uncovered evidence of loyalist plots, including an apparent conspiracy to assassinate Washington and other patriot leaders, for which one of Washington's own guards was arrested.

Washington, although fearing Rogers might be a loyalist spy, granted him an interview, after having him arrested. These two men, both over six feet tall, were America's greatest heroes of the time. Rogers, when in charge of a troop of men, had something of the command presence of Washington; both were natural leaders. Both were great men, each in his own way. But they were very different; Rogers was Scotch-Irish, without a title, not a landowner at the time. Washington was an English gentleman—a member of the Tidewater aristocracy. Washington gave him permission to travel to the capital, Philadelphia, but sent Congress a letter filled with innuendos.

Not surprisingly, Rogers did not get the job.

These were times of a sort of twilight zone, in which Americans were trying to get used to the idea of being Americans, when up till now they had been loyal British subjects first and Americans second. Many of course remained loyal to the crown; others sought to remain neutral in the polarizing conflict. Rogers "was an American with a British—in the wider, embracing sense—imperial vision." (Ross, p. 422)

Rejected by the United States, Rogers then joined the British army instead and organized loyalist ranger groups in the New York City area. Ironically, the man who had been suspected of being a spy for the British actually did an act of counterintelligence for the king.

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He was suspicious of Nathan Hale, who was posing as a schoolmaster and spying for the United States on Long Island. Rogers posed as a U.S. spy and shared a few drinks with Hale, who in turn confessed his purposes. Rogers then had him arrested and sent to military headquarters, where Hale was summarily hanged. In retrospect, Americans would have been better off with Rogers on their side.

Today, Rogers is seen as the inspiration of the U.S. Army Rangers and Special Forces (Green Berets).

After the War of Independence, Rogers again traveled to England, where he wrote an unsuccessful play, became an alcoholic, and died in 1795, strangely unappreciated and in poverty, winding up in a pauper's grave far from his beloved America. ✦

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# Rules for Future Rangers to Live

A set of rules was devised in 1757 by Capt. (later Maj.) Robert Rogers. They told rangers how to travel in various North American, or specifically New England, terrains, how to scout, camp and attack—even how to eat. Dressed in greens and browns to blend in with the forest, each ranger carried his own food and got around using canoes, rafts and boats, or on foot, snowshoes or ice skates. Red-coated regular soldiers, bound by a totally different European code of battle, regarded the rangers as primitive and unsophisticated. But regulars were useless against elusive French and Indian forces. Rangers, on the other hand, were perfectly suited to battle Indian warriors.

Although there are several versions, here are the abbreviated Standing Orders devised by Rogers:

1. Don't forget nothing.

2. Have your musket clean as a whistle, hatchet scoured, 60 rounds powder and ball, and be ready to march at a minute's warning.

3. When you are on the march, act the way you would if you were sneaking up on a deer. See the enemy first.

4. Tell the truth about what you see and what you do. There is an army depending on us for correct information. You can lie all you please when you tell other folks about the rangers, but don't never lie to a ranger or officer.

5. Don't never take a chance that you don't have to.

6. When we're on march, we march single file, far enough apart so no one shot can go through two men.

7. If we strike swamps, or soft ground, we spread out abreast, so it's hard to track us.

8. When we march, we keep moving till dark, so as to give the enemy the least possible chance at us.

9. When we camp, half the party stays awake, while the other half sleeps.

10. If we take prisoners, we keep them separate till we have time to examine them, so they can't cook up a story between them.

11. Don't ever march home the same way. Take a different route so you won't be ambushed.

12. No matter whether we travel in big parties or little ones, each party has to keep a scout 20 yards ahead, 20 yards on each flank, and 20 yards in the rear, so the main body can't be surprised and wiped out.

13. Every night you'll be told where to meet if surrounded by a superior force.

14. Don't sit down to eat without posting sentries.

15. Don't sleep beyond dawn. Dawn's when the French and Indians attack.

16. Don't cross a river at a regular ford.

17. If somebody's trailing you, make a circle, come back onto your own tracks and ambush the folks that aim to ambush you.

18. Don't stand up when the enemy's coming against you. Kneel down, lie down, hide behind a tree.

19. Let the enemy come till he's almost close enough to touch. Then let him have it and jump out and finish him up with your hatchet. ✦

# The Germans

## When did the Germanic tribes become the German people?

**By Ronald L. Ray**

The purveyors of culture-destroying internationalism, among whom may be found most of the academic history establishment, believe that everyone should be forced into some sort of bland, brown societal soup, and no natural or man-made barrier is so great that they will not attempt to tear it down in their efforts to homogenize human beings to the point that no greatness or even intelligence continues to exist.

But this is contrary to man's nature—and to the evidence of all of human history—so much so, that these murderers of civilization must use propaganda and psychological subterfuge, and even physical force, to impose their will upon the masses. Whether it is the destruction of national borders or the amalgamation of peoples, or the imposition upon the populace of grotesque atrocities like abortion and sodomy, it is all neatly packaged as "evolution." Everything which came before is bad or defective, and only we, the illuminated moderns, are now "developed" enough to recognize the "truth." We are allegedly "faster, stronger, smarter," but we could not build a Gothic cathedral, if someone gave us all the supplies and a step-by-step instruction manual.

The truth is that we have not evolved. We have not moved from being a lower life form to a higher one, not least because we never even evolved from being less capable men to being more capable. Quite the contrary. "Modern" man's history, from the time of the late Renaissance and Protestant Reformation to today, is one long, increasingly precipitous decline and, amid technological "advancement," the fulfillment of a planned revolution to destroy all the values and achievements which truly matter.

People 10,000 years ago looked just like people do today. In some cases, they were superior specimens of the race. People then thought and felt and acted just as they do now. It might reasonably be argued that they were our betters, if archeology is to be believed with regard to the monuments and artwork our forebears left behind—not to mention the evidence of ancient philosophy and literature.

People back then knew and understood something which has been all but exterminated from the lives of recent generations: that the family is the foundational unit of society, not some superimposed superstate of the New World Order. Beginning from the life-long union of one man and one woman destined to produce numerous children for the next generation, society takes its origin. It builds from the nuclear family to include grandparents, great-grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins, forming the extended family of relations, connections and friends as families grow. They become the clan.

The clans increase and become, or confederate to become, the tribe: a cohesive society bound by affection, affinity, duty, religion and culture. And sometimes the tribe grows to become a nation, extending over hundreds or thousands of miles of territory, and perhaps even centuries of time. And sometimes, too, a nation may form from numerous tribes, if they are bound by a sufficient cultural commonality. Otherwise, the conglomeration of tribes is little different from a conglomeration of nations: an empire, ruled for a time by the very few who possess the strength and power to hold it together, until it ultimately fails under lesser men. But the family, the clan, the tribe continue.

**In 1937, young Germans** dressed up like Vikings and Cheruskan warriors and paraded through the streets of Munich to celebrate "2,000 years of German culture." (The Cheruski were the tribe of Hermann, known by the Romans as Arminius. See item on page 46.) Despite decades of lies, propaganda and even legal persecution, designed by the culture distorters to extinguish the pride Germans feel about their great historic accomplishments, they have been unable to do so.

## THE GERMANIC TRIBES

And so, after investigating the remoter origins of the German people, we come to their more recent forefathers, the Germanic tribes. For it is impossible to comprehend the German mind or culture or spirit, if one does not first understand that the German *Volk*, to this day, remains eminently tribal.

Granted, Germans of the last 20 years have become much more Americanized and homogenized, especially among urban populations, which are more easily controlled. Seventy years of de-Nazification and concomitant glorification of Zionism have produced a cultural psychosis: a people which preserves traditional dress, handicrafts, music and dance, but which is simultaneously ashamed of such things and believes it should be punished in perpetuity for being itself, because a parasitic group of outsiders says it should be so. It is well for the German people that at least part of the current generation has begun to rebel against this suicidal worldview.

Nevertheless, ask Germans to describe themselves, and most will invariably mention the tribe from which they descended: "I am a Frank;" "I am a Swabian;" "I am a Bavarian." And when they tell a person this, they are not primarily referring to geographic borders, as they may no longer live in the ancestral territory. Rather, Germans continue to be proud of their ancient Germanic tribal roots, and the unique physical and personality traits of the various tribes are strongly reflected yet today in their modern representatives.

Many Germans identify themselves by their tribe, even before they identify themselves as German. This is a key point to keep in mind, when we come to the discussion of our primary question, "When did the Germanic tribes become the Germans?" It will also be important to the understanding of why German unity has been so elusive through two millennia.

We must further be willing to recognize that "prehistoric" does not mean "unhistorical," let alone "ahistorical." It means only that there are no contemporary written records, or that the records are lost. If anything, it is the internationalists who are ahistorical, when they are not downright anti-historical.

Let us then take a brief look at some of the historically more important Germanic tribes. In doing so, we must remember that things like history and even genetic studies are often really just ways for one to understand his place in the world: How do I fit in with my family, my ancestors, my tribe, my nation?

* * *

Originally, there may have been more than 300 Germanic tribes. Tacitus recorded that there were five groupings, based more or less on religious cult affilia-

**This engraving, entitled "Vandals on the March to Rome,"** by F. Schoenberg, depicts Germanic forces on the way to sack the city in A.D. 455. This would end up being the third sacking of the Roman capital, the Romans at the time being completely unable to defend the city from the various Germanic tribes. About a decade earlier, the Vandal king, Gaiserich, had agreed to unite his own house with Roman Emperor Valentinian III. Unfortunately, Valentinian was killed in 455 and the planned union was nullified by the actions of Petronius Maximus, who assumed power after the death of Valentinian. Irked to action, Gaiserich marched on Rome. Pope Leo I interceded and made a deal with Gaiserich. The Romans would open the gates of the city and allow the Vandals to plunder it as long as they would not burn the city or murder the civilians inside. Maximus fled and was murdered by a mob, outraged he had abandoned them. There is great debate even today over the extent of the Vandal sacking, which lasted for 14 days. They did strip and cart away the gilt bronze roofing of the Temple of Jupiter, which is allegedly the reason we refer to hooligans who damage public property today as "vandals" and their destruction as "vandalism." It also appears large number of Romans were enslaved and shipped off to Africa.

tion and not political unity, and descending from five sons of Mannus (*Mannaz*, "man," the son of the god, Tyr/*Tiwaz*). The *Germanen* practiced a cult of ancestors, sometimes deifying particularly notable rulers, and so we must learn to recognize family histories in their mythologies.

The three most important groupings—all deriving from their eponymous forefathers—were the *Ingvaeoni*, *Irminoni* and *Istvaeoni*. The first, for example, were the "friends of Ing," also known as Freyr. Francis Owen, in *The Germanic People*, following Tacitus, relates:

> The *Ingvaeoni* included the Frisians, the Saxons, *Anglii*, *Harudi*, *Cimbri*, *Teutones*, *Eudosii*, *Heruli* (on the Danish Islands), the Danes (in South Sweden) and the Swedes. Of the *Irminoni* the *Semnoni* seem to have been the most important. They were originally *Suebi* and eventually all bore this common name. Other tribes were *Quadi*, *Marcomanni*, *Ermunduri*, *Chatti*, *Cheruski* and *Batavi*. To the *Istvaoni* belonged the *Bructeri*, *Chamavi* and the *Agrivari*.[1]

Except for the North Germanic Danes and Swedes, all were West Germanic tribes.

The first tribe of apparently Germanic character to appear in historical records was the *Basternae*, which is generally interpreted as meaning something similar to "bastard," suggesting those people were perhaps of mixed origins, being possibly integrated somewhat with the Illyrians. They dwelt in the area of the Black Sea from approximately 230 B.C. until about A.D. 280, when the Eastern Roman emperor allowed them to settle in Thrace. They disappear from mention after the time of Emperor Justinian in the 6th century.

The *Vandals* may have originated in North Jutland, but this is disputed. One of the Vandal tribes, the *Silingi*, gave their Slavicized name to *Schlesien* (Silesia). In fact, the Vandals once were found in Silesia, southern Posen, along the middle and upper Vistula River, and in other parts of current Poland. Under pressure from invading Goths, most of the tribes met an unknown fate, but the *Hasdingi* and *Silingi* began the long trek westwards, forcing a crossing of the Rhine River following battles against the Franks in 406-407. After marauding through Gaul, the Vandals crossed into the Spanish peninsula in 409, eventually settling in southern Spain. Andalusia recalls the region's original name of *Wandalusia*.

In the midst of the second *Voelkerwanderung*, or Migration of Peoples, Gaiserich became the Vandal king in 428. The following year, the Vandals crossed into Africa, conquering as far as Tripolis, including Carthage a decade later. Between army and navy, they controlled the western Mediterranean trade routes. In 455, they sacked Rome itself, but after Gaiserich's death in 477, the kingdom declined and was destroyed under Emperor Justinian in 533.

Originating in southern Sweden, first mention of the *Langobards* occurs around 9-12 A.D., when they were allies of the Cheruski in central Germania under the famous Arminius. [See sidebar, p. 46.] After succeeding centuries of migration, they entered the Italian peninsula under Alboin in 568. The Langobards came to dominate most of Italy by their zenith in the 8th century, even effectively resisting Charlemagne. Their cultural and genetic influence is still perceptible today in northeastern Italy.

The *Burgundians* were a fearsome Germanic tribe whose ancestral home was the Swedish island of Bornholm. By the time of Pliny in the second century A.D., they occupied northeastern Germany between the Vistula and Oder Rivers. Unique was their burial practice of cremating their dead along with various artifacts and weapons, and then burying the ashes in a grave covered with earth and stones. Migrating through the generations, they came to dominate the area around Worms and Speyer, where the 5th-century battles of their king, Gundahar, against the Roman Empire became a basis for the *Nibelungen*. They were afterwards settled in the region of France to which they gave their name, remaining infamous for their cruelty in war as late as the 15th century.

We mention briefly the *Chatti*, one of the more important tribes of the *Irminoni*, who dwelt in the area approximating modern *Hessen*, and who are considered direct ancestors of the Hessians. Likewise, although of a different cult group, the *Alemanni* ("all men") should be noted: the *Suebi* and confederated tribes of Swabia and parts of Switzerland.

The *Marcomanni* ("men of the borders") lived in the area of Bohemia and unsuccessfully attempted to expand during the 2nd-5th centuries A.D. They disappeared from history for a while, later reappearing as the *Baiuwari* in the region they occupy to this day: Bavaria. This may have been after some intermarriage with Slavs and Avars, which possibly would explain Bavarians' distinct physical and character differences from other Germans. Their tribal name actually is from a Keltic-derived name, *Boii*, which is a geographic appellation.

Then there are the *Goths*, who exercised a massive influence on the twists and turns of the late pagan and early Christian Roman Empire and the migration of peoples. Beginning about A.D. 150, these people began to move from their ancestral homeland in either the island of Gotland or (less likely) south Swedish Götaland to the mouth of the Vistula, displacing the *Holmrugii* and Vandals. During the succeeding century, they moved along the river valleys to southern Ukraine and finally occupied the Black Sea area between the Don and

Dniester Rivers. By 260, however, perhaps owing to rivalries between the ruling families of the *Amalungi* and *Greutingi*, the tribe had split into eastern and western groupings: the *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*.

In the 4th century, Wulfilas (Ulfilas), whose grandparents were from Cappadocia but who was raised as a Goth, began efforts to convert the Visigoths to Christianity, albeit the heretical Arian form. As an aid to evangelization, he invented the Gothic alphabet from a combination of Greek and Runic characters. Because King Athanaric was violently opposed to the new religion, the Eastern Roman emperor allowed a group of Visigoths to settle in what is now Bulgaria, and it is here that Wulfilas carried out his work in earnest, soon converting most of the Goths and neighboring Vandals and Burgundians.

To detail everything of the Gothic migrations would require its own article, but we may note that westward migration of the Huns at this time unleashed numerous wars and efforts to find new land.

The Ostrogothic King Ermanaric ruled a massive kingdom, comprising Eastern Europe and European Russia, all the way to the Baltic Sea. His might was justly remembered in the Scandinavian *Edda* and Western Germanic lore, including the *Nibelungenlied*. But in 375, when Ermanaric was perhaps over 100 years old, the Huns struck with a swiftness that caused the collapse of the kingdom. Ermanaric committed suicide, and the Ostrogoths were dominated by the Huns for some time, even fighting along with Attila against the Visigoths in 5th-century Gaul.

The Visigoths, under pressure from the invaders, moved into Thrace and the Greek peninsula for a time but were then forced out. Continuing westward, they moved through northern Italy and southern France under Alaric and Atawulf, finally achieving a home in the Spanish peninsula by defeating the Vandals. As Roman *foederati*, they helped defeat Attila at Troyes in 451. Divided by the dispute between Catholics and Arians, and with a declining military, the Visigoths were driven back to Asturia by the Moors in 711 and, says Owen, "when they emerged again to stage a counterattack they were no longer Visigoths but Spaniards."[2]

After the death of Attila, a revolt by the Gepids, Ostrogoths and other *Germanen* destroyed the Hunnish empire.

Following defeat of the Huns in 451, the Ostrogoths under King Theodoric the Great (454-526) moved into Italy, defeating Odoacer, who was killed by Theodoric himself. Theodoric was a man ahead of his time, holding alliance with Franks, Lombards and Burgundians, while maintaining trade relations with Visigoths in Spain. He also recognized that his people could not remain as they were in the place where they were. Mightily influenced by Roman and Greek life (Boethius served at his court), he believed in an integration of the Germanic and Roman cultures. But the time was not yet.

In Ravenna can be found Theodoric's fabulous tomb. And because his successors were weaker men, the Byzantine general Narses had all but obliterated the Ostrogoths from history by the mid-6th century.

The *Saxons* came to control a large territory in central and lower Germania, as well as North Sea shipping lanes, during the 5th-6th centuries. They were so much feared by the Gallo-Romans, that the Western emperor appointed a "Count of the Saxon Shore" to keep watch for their attacks. Most famously, the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, were invited by the British King Vortigern in the 5th century to help him fight off the Scots and Picts. In this, along with their allies, the *Angles* and *Jutes*, they were completely successful. They liked the new country so much that they decided to stay and bring their relatives, coming to dominate over the next century the land we now know as England. And while a significant number of Kelts were pushed back to Wales, Cornwall and Scotland, new genetic studies prove that most were assimilated into the Anglo-Saxon peoples and not annihilated as once thought.

The Saxons also presented the last major stand of the old Germanic religion against the rapid advances of Christianity. From 718 onward, they battled the Catholic Franks led by Charles Martel and his successors, until they finally were subdued and converted under Charlemagne—Charles the Great.

Henceforward, the history of the Germanic tribes in Europe would form an intimate union with the history of Western Christianity. They were about to take the first major step toward becoming "the Germans." ✦

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1 Francis Owen, *The Germanic People: Their Origin, Expansion and Culture*, p. 87.

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 95*f*.

# Germanic Genealogy & Tribal Memory: Tracing the Tribes via Ancient Lore

**By Ronald L. Ray**

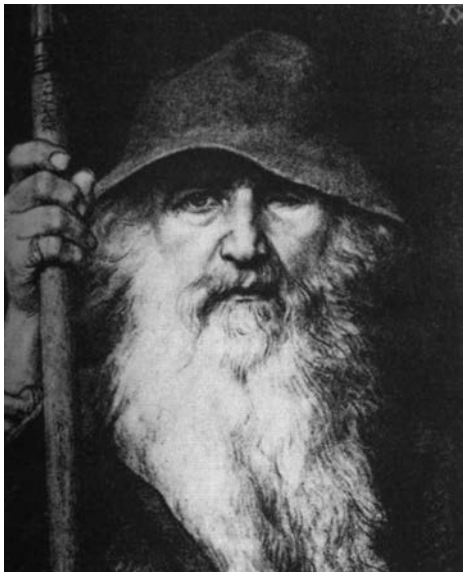
Are there any original accounts of the early Germanic tribes? Indeed, yes—and of great importance. Or, at least they were, prior to the advent of rationalism and the modern, so-called "scientific method." These formerly oral histories were later written down and provide, although perhaps embellished with fictional elements, keys to Germanic history. The *Poetic Edda* is one example that comes to mind. And we have some of the ancient lists of Germanic kings, as well.

As mentioned elsewhere, "prehistoric" does not mean "unhistoric." Rather, history is remembered in a more human form, unencumbered by the footnotes and bibliographies of fanatical academics, who are less interested in true history than in their pet prejudices.

Thus, in the last 400 years or so, "scholars" with an axe to grind against the past have sought to discredit the genealogies of the royal houses of Europe, as though everyone born before our time were a liar, a fool or an ignoramus. But who is the fool?

In 1995, the Englishman, Bill Cooper, published a fascinating book, *After the Flood*, in which he investigates the medieval accounts passing on much more ancient traditions about the origins of peoples and, in the case of the Kelts and Germanic tribes, the long lists of their rulers. He also provides amazing literary accounts of the existence of dinosaur-like creatures as late as the 19th century in Europe and unlocks the historicity of supposed mythological elements in *Beowulf*.

What interests us is that the genealogies, although of disparate origins and first written down by Christian monks in the Middle Ages, demonstrate from their content and what is known of their sources that these royal family histories are in fact of pagan origin and cannot be considered pious forgeries. Moreover, the different genealogies, whether of Irish or British or Anglo-Saxon or Norse origin, universally trace their beginnings in relatively unbroken line to a common ancestor. At some point, the Germanic genealogies unite, demonstrating the common beginnings of the Indo-Germanic peoples.



**Who Is Woden?** The inspiration for the god Woden (pictured here in a print entitled "The Wanderer," created by George van Rosen in 1896) was most likely a real man, and possibly the last common ruler of the eight royal houses of the ancient Germanic peoples.

And at a point even further back, these royal lineages begin with the same patriarch as that of the Kelts and of the (Caucasian) Miautso people in China.

That patriarch is Japheth, the son of Noah and the traditional progenitor of the White race. To the Romans, he was Ju-pater—Jupiter. To the fathers of the Anglo-Saxons, Sceaf (pronounced "shayf"); and to the Norwegians and Danes, Seskef or Scef. And while the Irish traced their ancestry to Japheth through Magog, the Germanic peoples did so through a son they called Bedwig.

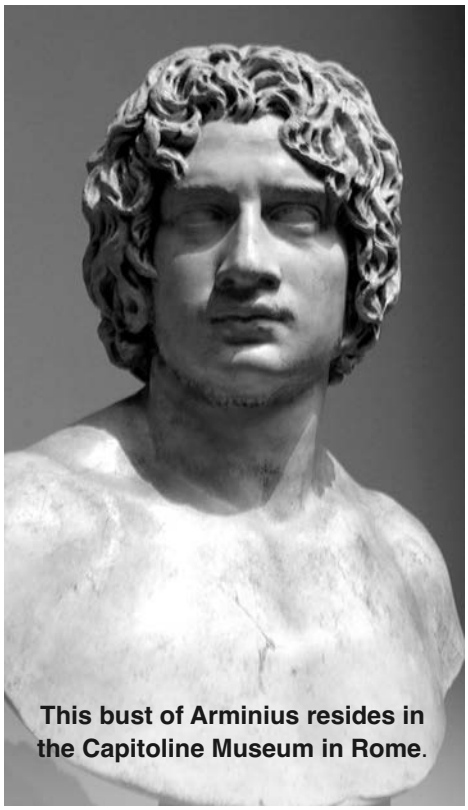
Knowing that the *Germanen* revered their ancestors and deified some, it should not surprise us that they were fanatical about their genealogies. Thus it is that the real Woden (Odin) is the last common ruler of the Germanic houses. Through his sons derived the six royal houses of the Anglo-Saxons in England, as well as of the Norwegian and Danish kings. And, though appalled by pagan deification of men, the Christian rulers of later centuries were nevertheless equally proud of their common ancient lineage. ✦

***Ronald L. Ray*** is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, *American Free* Press. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

# The Germanic Fight for Freedom: Arminius vs. the Roman Legions

**By Ronald L. Ray**

The first Germanic chieftain who attempted to unite the numerous tribes of his countrymen, in order to defend and free them from the chains of a corrupt and mongrelized oppressor, was known to the Romans as Arminius—Hermann (or Irmin) to his own people—a leader of the *Cheruski*, a young man in his twenties, who dared to oppose a seemingly unstoppable world force: the Roman Empire at its height under Octavian Augustus Caesar, in the year A.D. 9. It was as though a young military colonel in a Third World country today could bring the entire United States to its knees.



**This bust of Arminius resides in the Capitoline Museum in Rome.**

Chafing at the dissipated and dissolute ways of those who enslaved his people, and burning with rage over the kidnapping of his wife, Thusnelda, and their as yet unborn son—betrayed by her sycophantic father to the Roman aggressors—Arminius succeeded in bringing together a relatively small army of citizen soldiers from various tribes, who yearned to turn back Roman oppression. They would live as their forefathers, unfettered and free.

Edward Shepherd Creasy, 19 centuries later, depicts for us the transcendent values of Germanic life Arminius must have cherished:

> [T]heir bravery, their fidelity to their word, their manly independence of spirit, their love of their national free institutions, and their loathing of every pollution and meanness. Above all, he must have thought of the domestic virtues that hallowed a German home: of the respect there shown to the female character, and of the pure affection by which that respect was repaid.

Knowing Roman ways, Arminius used the enemy's weaknesses to lure them into the Teutoburger Forest near Detmold. There the Germans destroyed three Roman legions under Gen. Publius Quinctilius Varus—some 15,000 men—and stopped forever the advance of Roman might.

Earnest Sevier Cox summarized eloquently what Arminius's victory over the Romans meant for posterity.

> Hermann's victory over Rome preserved the race and culture of Germanic peoples. . . .
>
> Modern civilization hung upon his victory, for the descendants of the people he preserved are everywhere leaders in civilized culture as we know it. The victory . . . built up a reservoir of men and women of splendid bodies, splendid courage, and splendid energy, who, beginning four centuries after the battle of the Teutoburger Forest, broke forth upon the Western Roman Empire, subdued it, took possession of Europe and conditioned modern civilization to a development along Teutonic lines.
>
> This victory gave to the Anglo-Saxons their prized Bill of Rights and Common Law, inherited from the republican institutions of Old Saxony. It gave to the man on foot the right of way as against the man on horseback. It gave the presumption of innocence to the individual charged with crime, and an early trial for the charges made against him.

In these dark days, as the "lamp of liberty" flickers and would be extinguished by a hobgoblin mass of histrionic haters destroying Western civilization and the White race which built it, let us remember Arminius—not merely in words, but in brave deeds against the raging hordes. As once the Germanic tribes of old, let us fight for our freedom. ✦

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[For more on Arminius, see the January/February 2000 edition of THE BARNES REVIEW in which we published Edward Creasy's research on Arminius (Hermann) and also included an article on the same hero by Ernest Sevier Cox. One copy is $8 with no S&H in the U.S. from TBR.—Ed.]

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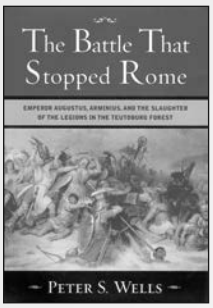

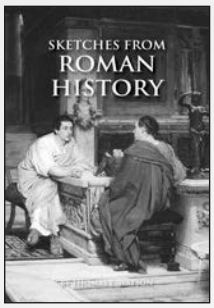

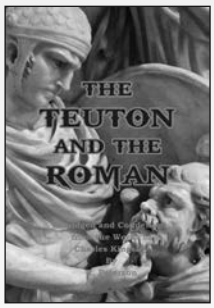

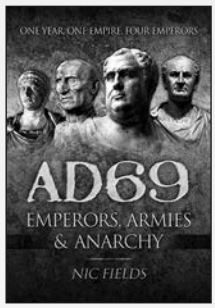

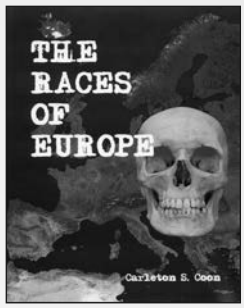


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# Japan's Operation Balloon Bomb

**By late 1944, the tide of World War II** had long since turned against the empire of Japan. Desperate to somehow bring the pain of war directly to the U.S. civilian population, the Japanese turned to a novel weapon: giant trans-oceanic, bomb-carrying balloons.

**By Philip Rife**

The *fugo* (Japanese for "fire balloon," i.e., "*fusen bakudan*") was a 33-foot-diameter balloon constructed from bark paper glued together, reinforced with string, and waterproofed with fermented persimmon juice. Some of the more sophisticated components were supplied by Japanese industrial giants whose consumer products are familiar to most Americans today: the timing devices were made by Seiko, electronics by Toshiba and explosives by Hitachi.

When the *fugo* was fully assembled, the gas bag was filled with lighter-than-air hydrogen gas to provide the necessary lift. Prevailing Pacific winds known as the jet stream would carry a balloon launched in Japan 5,000 miles to North America in anywhere from three to four days.

In theory, at a point in time when the balloon was calculated to be over North America, its bombs would be released automatically. However, many balloons fell harmlessly at sea, short of their target. Others landed without ever dropping their deadly cargo. *Fugos* were armed with both incendiary bombs (designed to start forest fires and damage structures) and anti-personnel bombs to injure people.

Japan is believed to have launched somewhere between 9,000 and 10,000 *fugos* toward North America starting in November 1944. Of this number, about 350 are known to have made landfall. Others likely landed unobserved in remote locations and went undiscovered. (Balloons and balloon parts were still turning up periodically in western U.S. states as late as the 1990s.)

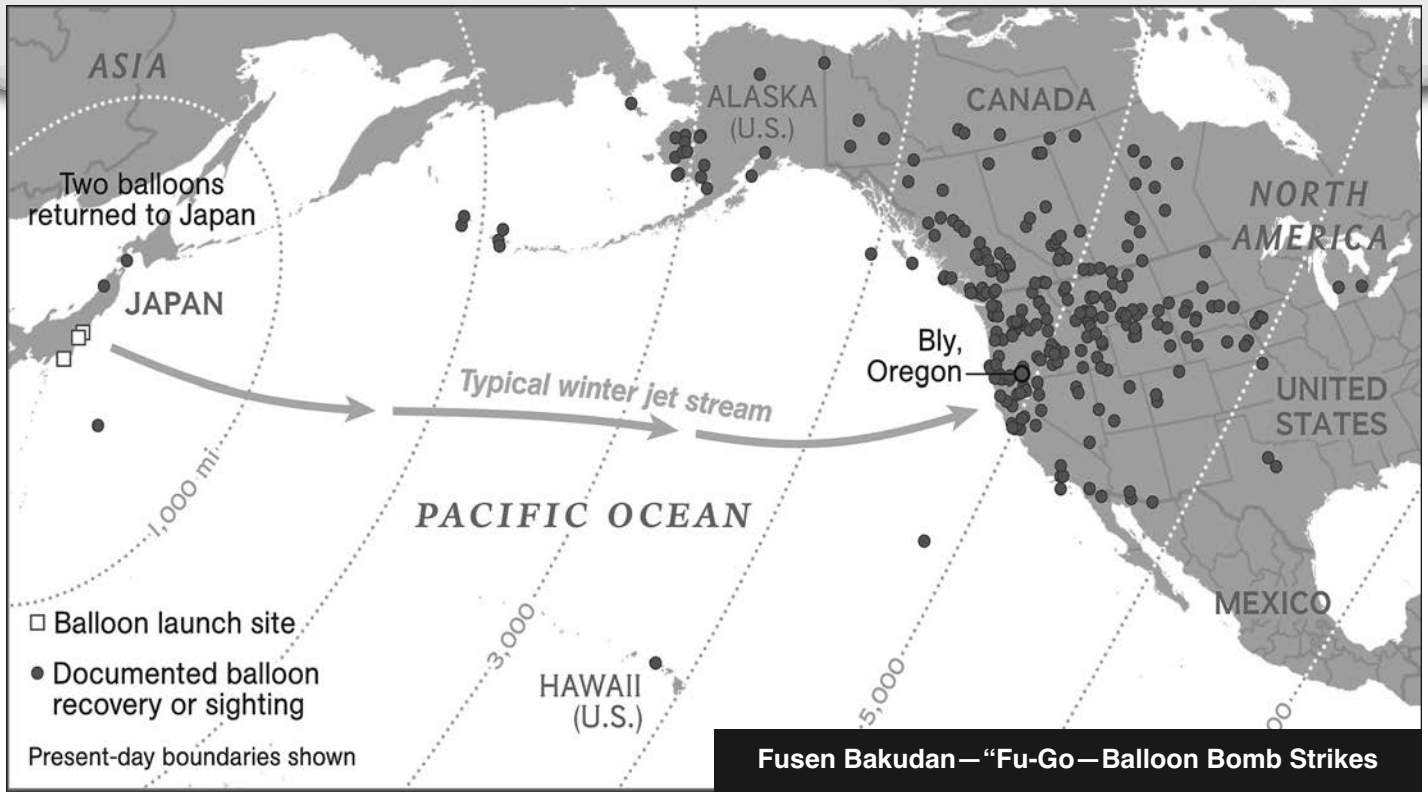
The vagaries of local winds over the North American mainland ensured a wide distribution of the balloons. The areas with the documented *fugo* landings were: the Canadian coastal province of British Columbia (57); Oregon (45); Alaska (37); Montana (32); Washington (28); California (25); Alberta (20); Idaho (12); Wyoming (11); South Dakota (9); Saskatchewan (9); Nevada (7); Manitoba (6); Yukon (6); Nebraska (5); Utah (5); Colorado (4); Northwest Territory (4); Texas (3); Iowa (3); Michigan (3); Mexico (3); Arizona (2); North Dakota (2); Hawaii (1); Illinois (1); and Kansas (1).

In March of 1945, a *fugo* landed on electrical transmission lines leading from the hydroelectric dam in Bonneville, Utah, to the government's secret plutonium processing facility at Hanford, Washington and shorted them out, cutting electricity to the nuclear reactor's cooling pumps. Hanford was shut down for three days at a crucial time when the U.S. was producing plutonium for the atomic bomb later dropped on Nagasaki. That same month, military police and civilian guards shot down a low-flying *fugo* just outside the Hanford facility. Another *fugo* landed next to the Boeing plant in Everett, Washington, where B-29 bombers were built.

No *fugos* landed in major cities, but one came down in Medford, Oregon, and another in Cicero, Illinois. In the first incident, the balloon's ordnance had already dropped, and in the other, the incendiary bombs were still aboard but failed to detonate. There were no casualties in either incident.

In June 1945, Radio Tokyo promised "large-scale attacks with death-defying Japanese manning the balloons." Japanese spokesmen later added that previous

MAP BY JEROME N. COOKSON, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC




**Fusen Bakudan—"Fu-Go—Balloon Bomb Strikes**

*fugo* attacks were a "prelude to something big." Privately, U.S. authorities considered manned *fugos* feasible only if larger balloons with pressurized gondolas were used, or *fugos* were launched from ships or submarines positioned closer to North America.[1]

When *fugos* were detected on radar or spotted visually, U.S. and Canadian fighter planes were dispatched to shoot them down before they could deliver their potentially lethal cargo. The U.S. also tried to destroy *fugos* at their source by employing some clever detective work. Microscopic analysis of fossilized organisms in sand used as ballast for the balloons pinpointed their likely launch sites. B-29s then targeted the sites for destruction. Other B-29 raids destroyed or disrupted Japan's hydrogen production facilities.

The decision was made early on to do everything possible to keep the Japanese in the dark about whether their *fugos* were successfully landing in North America. In January 1945, the director of the U.S. government's Office of Censorship issued the following directive:

> Confidential Note to Editors and Broadcasters, Not for Publication or Broadcast. Any balloons approaching the United States from outside its borders can be enemy attacks. Information that the balloons have reached this country and particularly what section they have reached is information of value to the enemy. Please do not aid the enemy by publishing or broadcasting such information without appropriate authority.[2]

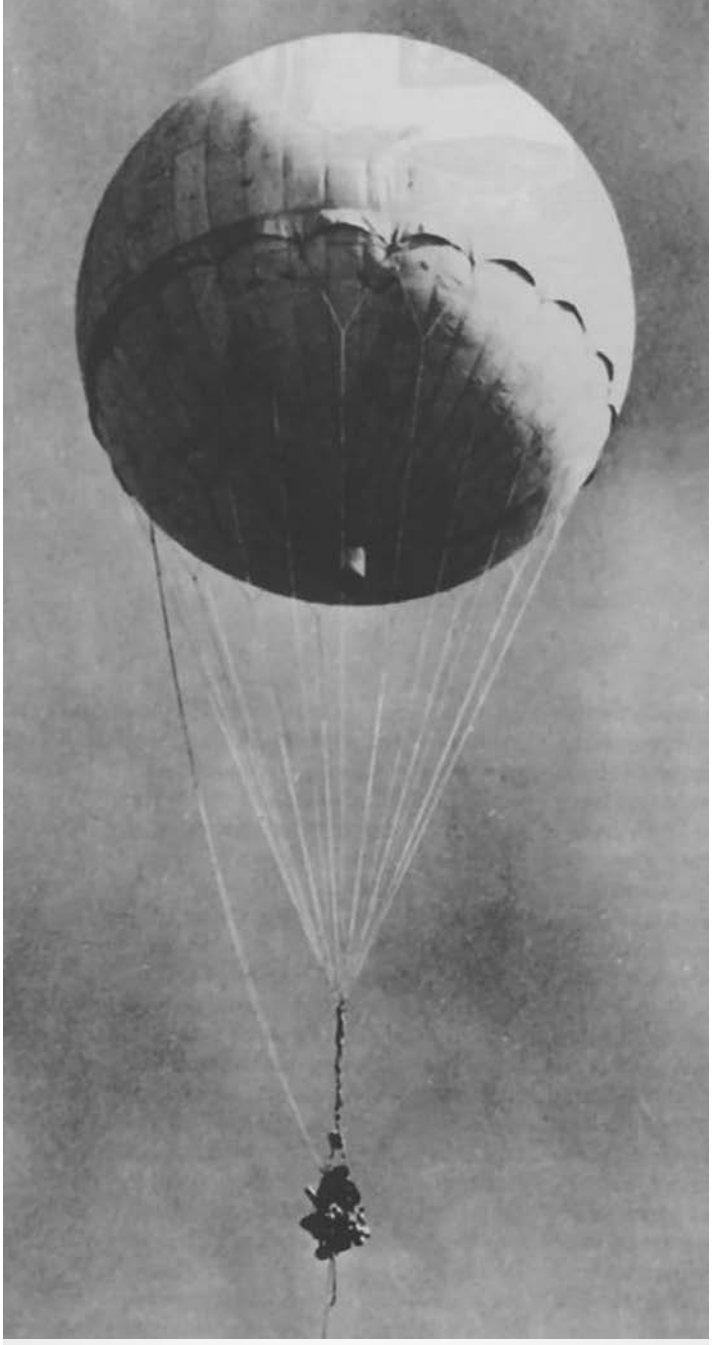
The Japanese made the decision to pull the plug on their *fugo* campaign because they failed to receive any feedback that it was working: "Toward the end of April [1945], General Kusaba was told to cease all operations. The dictum of the [general] staff was, 'Your balloons are not reaching America. If they were, reports would be in the newspapers [as] Americans could not keep their mouths closed this long'."[3]

The U.S. government's decision to keep the American people in the dark about *fugos* came at a price, however. The most tragic result of this policy of secrecy occurred in May 1945. A pastor and his wife were on a picnic in a forest near Bly, Oregon with five local children, ages 11 to 13, when the woman and youngsters found a landed *fugo* with an unexploded bomb aboard. The pastor described what happened: "As I got out of my car to bring the lunch, the others called to me they had found something that looked like a balloon. Just then there was a big explosion. I ran up there, and they were all dead."[4]

These were the only civilian deaths caused by enemy action in the continental U.S. during World War II. But there were several close calls involving other unaware civilians encountering a landed *fugo*.

According to a newspaper account after Japan's surrender:

> Near Moxee City, Wash., a sheepherder found a fallen balloon with live bombs, dragged it behind his automobile and kept it in a building two weeks



**Above, this photo shows** a Japanese *fugo* balloon bomb that was shot down and then re-inflated by U.S. military personnel in California. The Japanese introduced the balloon bomb in November of 1944 and stopped the program in April of 1945, not knowing that about 350 of the weapons had in fact landed in North America. More than 9,000 of the balloon bombs were manufactured, and plans were in the works to weaponize the *fugo* with biological and radioactive agents. At right, a photo of a *fugo* balloon bomb gondola taken from a U.S. Navy training film of the era.

before authorities learned of the incident.

A small boy in Washington state found an anti-personnel bomb, which looked to him like a toy airplane. He wound the "propellor"—the arming device in the nose—until it was within one-sixteenth of an inch of exploding the bomb.[5]

A little over two weeks after the fatal incident in Oregon, the government issued a public warning not to handle strange debris.

It's fortunate the Japanese didn't learn until after the war that hundreds of their balloons had made landfall in North America. Before the project was cancelled, they'd planned to arm future *fugos* with the super-deadly bacterial agent anthrax. Given the small size of a balloon's explosive payload, the possibility of one creating widespread damage was remote. Bacteriological payloads were a different story entirely.

## THREAT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

American officials took the threat of balloon-borne biological agents quite seriously. They outfitted recovery teams with protective clothing, stockpiled decontamination supplies, and asked farmers' organizations and veterinarians to report any unusual disease outbreaks in crops or livestock.

Among the experts assembled to give their opinion on the potential threat posed by balloons was a bacteriologist from the Army's chemical and biological warfare center at Camp Detrick, Maryland, who said: "Mine scared them stiff. I told them that if we found Japanese B-encephalitis on any of the balloons, we were in real trouble. Our population had no defenses against B-encephalitis. Four out of five people who contracted it would have died."

His assessment with regard to anthrax was equally chilling: "They could have contaminated the pastures and forests, and killed all the cows, sheep, horses, pigs, deer—plus a considerable number of human beings. The hysteria would have been terrible."[6]

This view was echoed in a postwar news release issued by the University of New Mexico quoting one of its professors, who had also been a member of the government's *fugo* investigation team: "This country would have had unpleasant experiences. Anthrax spores could have been sent over in great numbers. Manchurian sheep pox could have easily struck the hoofed animals of the country, because the disease has not been found here, and there would be no natural immunity."[7]

Anthrax wasn't the only weapon of mass destruction the Japanese could have delivered by balloon. Unbeknownst to the Allied side, Japan had an even scarier

option for arming *fugos*: "dirty bombs" laced with deadly radioactive material.

We now know Japan very nearly had the atomic bomb before the United States. They successfully test-fired one on an island off the coast of Japanese-occupied northern Korea on August 10, 1945— just four days after an American B-29 dropped a similar weapon on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Factor in that Japan's atomic bomb project was delayed for three months when it was moved to Korea from the Japanese home islands to escape B-29 bombing raids, and it is apparent just how close the United States came to being on the receiving end of the world's first atomic attack.[8]

A former U.S. Marine recalled an experience he had in postwar Japan:

> One day in the park outside Japan's imperial palace, I met up with Mr. Papps, an OSS [forerunner of the CIA] officer. His office was just a few yards down the hallway from Gen. [Douglas] MacArthur's office, and he invited me to see his office. As I walked into his office, I saw three top American atomic scientists going over a large diagram of some kind of device. I asked Mr. Papps what it was, and he said it was the actual diagram of the Japanese atomic bomb. I asked him if it was workable. He said yes, it was just like ours and very workable. He showed me Japanese orders to use the bomb on the Allies when they came into Japanese waters. They did have enough uranium for one bomb and were ready to use it. We dropped our bomb first.[9]

Then as now, the raw material necessary for constructing a dirty bomb would've been available well before an actual atomic bomb.

Besides balloons, another option available to Japan for delivering a dirty bomb involved launching a plane from a submarine stationed miles off the Pacific coast of the United States. The Japanese had already used sub-launched planes in the early days of the war. One of them dropped two incendiary bombs in Oregon in September 1942 in an unsuccessful attempt to start a major forest fire.[10] Ominously, the Japanese navy is known to have carried out practice bombing runs in an area of Japan that closely matched the topography of the San Francisco Bay area in late 1944—much like they had used a local stand-in for Pearl Harbor prior to Dec. 7, 1941.[11] ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 *Medford Mail-Tribune*, June 4, 1945.
2 www.project1947.com.
3 *Reader's Digest*, August 1950.
4 *Seattle Times*, June 1, 1945.
5 *The News-Tribune*, August 15, 1945.
6 www.project1947.com.
7 University of New Mexico.
8 *Japan's Secret War* by Robert K. Wilcox.
9 www.grunt.com.
10 *Silent Siege III* by Bert Webber.
11 *Vengeance* by Philip Henshall.

***Philip Rife*** earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*

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# Hitler & the Slavs

## Rare letters from two Russian church leaders explain why they loved and hated Adolf Hitler

These two texts, translated for the first time into English, are essential to understanding the opinions of royalists, nationalists and anti-Communists on Hitler's invasion of the USSR and Hitler in general. These brief texts are fairly consistent: Russians saw Hitler as useful, but never to be trusted given his lieutenants' adherence to anti-Slavic racial theories. The destructive and irrational politics of Erich Koch in Ukraine confirmed the worst fears of Russians, many of whom were quite willing to give Hitler the benefit of the doubt when invading the Soviet Union.

**Translated & Edited by Dr. Matthew R. Johnson**

### BACKGROUND

After the Russian Civil War came to its inglorious end in the early 1920s, a substantial portion of the Russian clergy and many people of different backgrounds fled. There were at least two directions. First, to the west, establishing flourishing colonies of royalist and nationalist expatriates in Turkey, Yugoslavia, Berlin, London, Paris and New York. The second was through nationalist China, specifically the city of Harbin. [See TBR, March/April 2014.—Ed.] From there, via the Philippines, Russian exiles established large communities in San Francisco, Hawaii and the American West.

Politically ineffective and suspicious of outsiders, these exiles were able to give first-hand accounts of life in the USSR. As not many learned to speak English in the early years, their world was fairly self-enclosed and poor. The exile church, called the Russian Synod in Exile or the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia (in addition to the more common Russian Orthodox Church Abroad) maintained the traditions of Old Russia through their headquarters on 91st Street in Manhattan, which still functions as a cathedral.

Establishing seminaries in places like Jordanville, New York, monasteries and a large network of parishes, the exile church rejected the Soviet system and condemned the boot-licking attitude of some of the "new" clergy, empowered by the State Political Directorate (GPU) and granted a "patriarch" by Stalin in 1944. They were joined by Ukrainian and Belorussian exiles of various political backgrounds, but the one thing they had in common was the complete contempt of the American system. True, they were granted asylum status, but the U.S. never wavered in its financial and industrial support of the USSR. While fighting a strange "Cold War" for a generation, this did not prevent American capitalists from profiting handsomely from the Soviet experiment. In fact, as Anthony Sutton argues, without question, American and English capitalists provided the entire early phalanx of experts and technicians that made Soviet industrialization possible.

With this climate, it is easy to see how the exile movement, nationalist and royalist, might be seen by the cosmopolitan and materialist American ruling class. Presidents Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan refused to meet with Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn for fear of irritating the Soviets but had no difficulty meeting with liberals such as Joseph Brodsky (the liberals' more "cooperative" dissident).

However, due to their relative isolation, the pieces translated below for the first time have a tad bit of naivete about them. Many still clung to the fiction that the West was anti-Communist, while billions in indus-

trial goods, food aid and high-tech equipment were being bought and sold with the "evil empire" without ceasing. Of course, so many were happy with the rise of Hitler, if only because he offered a non-liberal, highly organized and militarist alternative to the United States. The Russians in exile had mixed attitudes toward National Socialism, with a majority seeing them as yet another German attempt to colonize Russia. On the other hand, almost all saw Hitler as a means to weaken Stalin so as to permit a legitimate government to take power.

The first piece translated here is from a bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad, Metropolitan Archbishop Vitaly (Maksimenko). Born before the revolution in 1873, he soon ran afoul of two rising powers: the new militarist Polish state on the one hand, and the rise of the Ukrainian Directory on the other. Arrested by both just a few months apart in 1919, he soon escaped into Greece and Yugoslavia, slowly making his way to the United States. A firm royalist and nationalist, he was seen by both Polish and Ukrainian governments as an enemy agent. He became the bishop of Jersey City, N.J. He was responsible in part for the establishment of the St. Job of Pochayev Publishing House, as well as the seminary at Jordanville (a part of the Holy Trinity monastery there).

The brief appeal translated below was aimed at the liberal Roosevelt administration and is written in language that such a regime could understand. Despite his knowledge of local conditions in Russia and his authority on issues concerning Marxism and Stalin, he was predictably ignored. The United States fought Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo and the entire gamut of anti-Communist and anti-Stalinist powers. The Russian exiles then had to witness Stalin being lionized in the press, their own complaints stifled and their authority ignored.

The second address is from the head of the Russian Church Abroad, Metropolitan Anastasius (Gribanovsky), in 1946. The American press, in union with the Soviet state, condemned the Russians in exile of being "pro-Hitler." Since the official position of the United States and *The New York Times* was that Stalin was not a tyrant, there was no good reason to back Germany unless these Slavs were "Nazis." Since no one knew anything about these Russian exiles, propagandists merely wrote a dramatic narrative about a terrorist "fifth column" working for Hitler.

Most of the Slavs, whether Russian or Ukrainian, saw Hitler as the possible savior of Russia. However, the anti-Slavic policies of Himmler and Erich Koch[1] turned what could have been a massive Slavic army against Stalin into a confused, demoralized mass that did very little for

# Alfred Rosenberg, Erich Koch and the Slavs: A Bitter Clash

Much of the propaganda about National Socialist Germany being "anti-Slav" had its origin in the bombastic behavior of a number of individuals, most prominently the Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine, Erich Koch, who gained infamy for his many outrageous comments on the subject.

In reality, however, a large number of other senior German leaders were bitterly opposed to the anti-Slavic propaganda, including the Estonian-born Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, Alfred Rosenberg.

In his autobiography,* written after the war and before his execution at Nuremberg, Rosenberg commented on Koch and the damage which anti-Slavic outbursts had done:

> [I]n our conference of July 16, 1941 . . . Koch became Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine. He was told about my opposition, a fact which considerably embittered the little would-be great man. In any case, Koch, who had only recently called the Soviet youth the Orient of our own youth, was now the most rabid advocate of necessary harshness on the part of the Reich, and the rejection of a centralized government and economic-cultural autonomy for the Ukraine.
>
> Koch and a small circle surrounding him constantly sneered at the backwardness of the Slavs, and so on. This provoked me into issuing an order to the effect that all boastful talk about superior lordliness was to be stopped, and that a decent and just attitude toward the Ukrainians was to be observed.

Thus Koch had quickly turned the sympathetic Ukrainian population into bitter enemies almost overnight. Koch died at age 90 in a Polish prison, his death sentence not carried out due to poor health. ✦

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**Memoirs* by Alfred Rosenberg. Here are the sensational memoirs of Alfred Rosenberg, the Third Reich's leading ideologue, minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories and author of *The Myth of the 20th Century*, written while in prison at Nuremberg. These memoirs contain a no-holds-barred overview of his political life, from the time of his earliest involvement in the NSDAP, right up to the Nuremberg Trials. An eye-opening work which provides an unparalleled insight into the thinking of one of the most senior figures of the Third Reich and unquestionably the single most important National Socialist ideological leader after Hitler. This new edition contains over 200 explanatory footnotes and is fully indexed. Softcover, 214 pages, 6" x 9", #707, $15 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

either side unless compelled by force. At the same time, the Russian Church was represented in Berlin by Archbishop Seraphim Lade, a German convert, who remained steadfastly a supporter of National Socialism against Stalin.

It was clear that Hitler had no difficulty with an anti-Communist Russian church in the Reich, so long as its head was German. Soon, Lade was granted the title of "Fuehrer of All the Orthodox in the Third Reich and all Territories Under Its Control." Archbishop Alexander (Nemolovskij), on the other hand, preached against Hitler, showing the substantial division of Slavs concerning the Third Reich.

However, once the policies of Koch in Ukraine were understood, few Slavs were concerned with the fate of Hitler.[2] Himmler's famed Posen speech near the end of the war also confirmed the suspicions of Slavs that they might be considered a racial underclass.

In his address, Metropolitan Anastasius makes the argument that, early on, Hitler showed great care and compassion for the Russians living in Germany. There was good reason for this at the time, since they were extremely anti-Communist and seemed to be part of Hitler's constituency. Hitler's own religious ideas continue to be the subject of debate, but, especially when filtered by Rosenberg and Himmler, as the war dragged on, Orthodox peoples saw Hitler as just another materialist. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 Erich Koch was the *Reichskommissar* for Ukraine from 1941 until 1943. His anti-Slavic policies may well have cost Hitler the war in the East.

2 For an in-depth treatment of the policies of Koch, see Landwehr, Richard (1985) *Fighting for Freedom: The Ukrainian Volunteer Division of the Waffen-SS.* Bibliophile Legion Books.

# An Appeal to the American President Roosevelt From Archbishop Vitaly (Maksimenko), 1941[1]

Dear Mr. President:

As war breaks out between Germany and Soviet Russia, world history will have come to a turning point that will be exceedingly significant for mankind. As Germany invades Soviet Russia, in some places, voices are heard that suggest the U.S. should come to the aid of the Soviets.

We see events unfolding in the Eastern world in two ways: First, we see things under the military and diplomatic criteria, now at a colossal scale, but more importantly, second, we also see that two ideas—two ideas of civilization—are now at war in a globally cataclysmic eruption. Christian spiritual tolerance, freedom and social justice are being pitted against the anti-Christian forces of political oppression and materialism.

Russians are thus facing a difficult choice. They may either use this invasion to throw off the Stalinist yoke, or, in fighting Germany, give up all hope of ever living a free life and merely surrendering to Communism. If the second option is chosen, then the inevitable consequence is a Soviet Europe and soon, a Sovietized America, as the world falls under the control of the Bolshevik International.

Now, for the first time since the November Revolution of 1917, Russia has the possibility to return to the embrace of the great family of civilized nations who profess the principles of social justice and political freedom. Those nations also believe in a government of national and ethnic groups living independently, which is the same as government for the people and by the people.

The Russian-American Committee, representing loyal Americans of Russian descent, is very concerned over what presently seems to be the drive of many to support Stalin and the USSR. We firmly believe that this would be a tragic mistake for the United States. The reasons for this concern are several.

First, today's Russia is ruled by a notorious coterie of international conspirators known as the Comintern. They seek to disseminate destructive propaganda in the West so as to violently overthrow legitimate governments and impose their system. As long as Russia is exploited as a great springboard of world revolution, peace on Earth cannot be restored.

Second, as recent official investigations unmistakably showed, local Communists, with the financial support of Moscow, are frantically seeking to subvert the U.S. in various ways.[2] They seek to subvert our youth and plant the ideas of revolutionary agitation in the minds of soldiers and sailors. They encourage class hatred and subversive activities against the United States. They are organizing strikes and presently exploit all means to mock and satirize that upon which our free nation was built.[3]

Third, among the countless crimes against civilization that the Communist tyrants—now barricaded in the Kremlin—have committed, the most infamous is the barbaric treatment of the Russian religion and the systematic and relentless destruction of Russian spiritual culture. Since the Communists have been in power, they have destroyed or closed almost 50,000 Russian churches and liquidated thousands of clergy. So far, the

actions and mismanagement of the GPU have cost 50,000,000 lives when one considers the starvation, epidemics and famine visited on the Russian land in 1921-22 and 1931-32, not to mention the plague of the GPU itself and its torture chambers.[4]

Why would America extend a helping hand to a foreign regime which seeks to overthrow our own government? Why give the Comintern weapons that it will use against us? If we help the Red International, we reject those ideals for which Americans gave their lives in the past, and which we, under oath, are sworn to protect as citizens. Moreover, to aid Stalin and his minions would be an insult to the suffering and death of so many enslaved Russians.

Russian people eagerly await the arrival of the blessed hour of her release from this evil. For the tens of millions of peasants who lost lands and homes, herded into collective farms, for the masses of workers forced into unsafe state-owned factories, for the countless martyrs who are tortured in concentration camps, for all these poor and hungry Soviet slaves, the Communist regime is little more than a symbol for ineptitude, sickness and brutality. No Russian will voluntarily fight for Stalin, even if the U.S. sent its best weapons and millions of dollars. Every U.S. dollar contributed to the treasury of the Comintern would be seen by the average Russian as an attempt to prolong their pitiful, agonizing existence under the Red tyrants.

In conclusion, we want to make very clear that we—unequivocally—will never accept any surrender of Russian territory to anyone. This was the reason for the Russian nationalist rejection of the immoral Brest-Litovsk[5] Treaty and the same reason we condemned the Versailles Treaty. Because of these, great amounts of Russian land were stolen and given to foreigners.

For the same reason again, we are determined to resist any attempt of modern Germany to capture even one square inch of the territory of the Russian state. We believe, however, that the task of protecting Russia is a task for Russians themselves. As soon as a legitimate Russian government comes to power, it will be able to resolve any territorial disputes without the intervention of any foreign government. ✦

—ARCHBISHOP VITALY

**ENDNOTES:**

1 Weblink with the original Russian text: http://www.eshatologia.org/837-obrashenie-k-ruzveltu-1941.html

2 The investigations Bishop Vitaly is referencing are never explicitly mentioned. However, given that the exile community was fairly closely integrated, Vitaly would be in a specifically advantageous position to discern who might be an agent. This information and expertise were never utilized by the U.S. at any time.

3 He is referring to the United States in this statement. It also seems that Vitaly is showing a certain foresight into the "Cultural Communism" that the United States will soon subsidize and propagate to American youth just a few years later.

4 This number is a grand estimate taking into consideration all deaths that are attributable to the Reds. This would include the Russian Civil War from 1918 to 1921, political terror, collectivization, persecution and the camps, as well as the resultant epidemics that come from all of these. Poor water, bad infrastructure and horrific working conditions, too, are included in this.

5 This treaty was signed in 1918, the end of World War I, between Lenin and the Central Powers. It gave the Baltic states and its sea trade to Berlin, rejected any claim to Finland, and accepted the ill-fated independence of Ukraine. Among Russians of all political backgrounds, revolutionaries included, this was immensely unpopular (cf. Steiner, 2005, p. 68).

# On Our Cooperation With Adolf Hitler
# From Metropolitan Anastasius (Gribanovsky), 1946[1]

**THE "PATRIARCH" ALEXY**[2] is dishonestly attacking our Russian Church Abroad by claiming that our church "blessed the victory of Germany over Russia, our historical enemy." As proof, he cites a statement of appreciation addressed to Adolf Hitler and presented by the Synod of Bishops in 1938. However, he is silent as to the reason for this.[3]

Soon after coming to power, Hitler learned that the Russian Orthodox community in Berlin did not have a church. It had been confiscated earlier due to unpaid debts.[4] This prompted him [Hitler] to immediately provide the needed funds for the construction of a new Orthodox church on a beautiful plot of land in the German capital. It should be noted that Hitler had taken this step without any request from the Russian Orthodox community, and no repayment was expected.

The Synod of Bishops, as well as all the Russian Diaspora in general, could not but appreciate this generous act, which coincided with the time when the Soviets were ruthlessly destroying churches. They were turning them into nightclubs, cinemas, "museums of atheism," warehouses and all manner of insulting and degrading uses.

The fact of Hitler's generosity was noted in the address, but no "blessing for the defeat and occupation of the Russian land" was ever granted. Alexy also claims that the "leadership of the emigré church publicly prayed for the victory of Hitler." The Synod of Bishops has never prescribed such prayers and even prohibited them in some cases, requesting only that the Russian nation pray for the salvation of the homeland.

One cannot hide the well-known fact that, exhausted by the hopelessness of their situation, driven almost to despair by the sickness of the Soviet regime at home and abroad, many Russians placed their hopes on Hitler and

his indefatigable war on Communism. (This is manifest in the mass surrender of Russian troops early on in the war.) When it became clear that Germany sought the conquest of Ukraine, Crimea and the Caucasus, along with other wealthy regions of Russia, and also that the National Socialist government not only despised the Russian people, but was even committed to its destruction, things changed. Due to the treatment of our prisoners of war, but more significantly in the scorched-earth tactics used during their retreat, massacres of Jewish women and children, Slavs and many others, he soon lost the hearts of Russians and Slavs, except for those wanting to be deceived.[5]

Once all that was understood, it became clear that Hitler was not bringing a new era of peace and social well being into the world as he promised in his speeches, but his actions almost guaranteed the death of his movement and those following him. Without the Christian basis of his nation, but based on immoral grounds, he was buried in the ruins of his country.[6] This is a powerful lesson for modern man seeking to build a life without God. He is building on sand. ✦

—METROPOLITAN ANASTASIUS

**ENDNOTES:**

1 Web link with the original Russian text: http://www.eshatologia.org/568-otvet-mitropolita-anstasiya-na-obvinenie-rpcz-v-sotrudnichestve-s-gitlerom.html.

2 This refers to Alexy I (d. 1970), the man Stalin made Patriarch in 1944. To say the least, he was a tool of the NKVD and condemned without hesitation by the Church in Exile. While Russians were far more wary of Hitler, Ukrainian opinion was very much behind National Socialism. The Ukrainian Autocephalous Church under Metropolitans Polykarp and Nikanor saw Germany as the savior of Ukraine from both Stalin and Russia as a whole.

3 Again, Erich Koch destroyed any goodwill that Hitler earned in the early months of the invasion.

4 What government did this is not made clear. The context suggests that it was the Weimar state that did this, but that can only be inferred.

5 It should be noted that the Russian Church in Exile, as well as almost all exile Orthodox groups, saw the Bolsheviks as a Jewish clique. Anastasius here is blaming Hitler for the actions of Koch, which, to a great extent, is appropriate, but it is also likely true that Koch went far beyond what the military or civilian authorities wanted or needed in that strategic land.

6 These grounds are not made clear, but they are likely related to the Darwinism and eugenics of the National Socialist movement.

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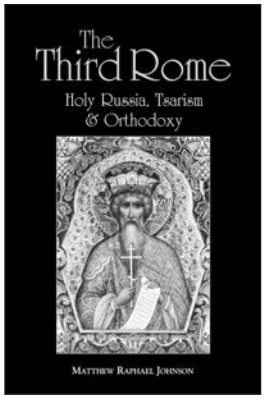
# The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy




Most books on Russian history under the czars paint a picture of unbridled tyranny, corruption, stagnation and neglect. Most of these authors merely place the dominant Anglo-American liberal paradigms onto old Russia and call it history. Unfortunately, the Russian diaspora in the English speaking world has yet to rectify this glaring wrong—until now. From Kievan Rus until the 1917 revolution, Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson deals with the major complaints the liberal and Menshevik schools have thrown against the czars: autocracy, serfdom, imperialism, illiteracy, landlordism and a host of other evils the liberals hypocritically howl about. These are all answered in the biting style this writer is quickly becoming known for, exposing the hypocrisy, ideological provincialism, cultural myopia, double standards and downright intellectual dishonesty many writers on Russia history have made careers out of. As Anglo-American culture gutters out in oligarchy, cultural pollution and intellectual vulgarity, the royalist system of the Russians stands out as a particularly powerful and enlightened defender of tradition and culture. This book has been met with harsh condemnation by the American historical and political establishment, but this is a small price to pay for truth. The Third Rome (softcover, 244 pages, #368, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Buy this and other great Revisionist books and videos online at www.barnesreview.com.

# Count Folke Bernadotte and the White Buses

**By Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst**

FOLKE BERNADOTTE

Of the many interesting sagas written about World War II, perhaps none has been so little mentioned as the efforts of the Swedish Red Cross. While Sweden itself played the "neutrality" game, it at the same time supplied the Third Reich with iron ore from its own rich deposits. In addition, Sweden engaged in sensitive diplomacy as it tried to free Scandinavian POWs held by the Germans as WWII waned.

A key figure in this effort was Count Folke Bernadotte.

It is a bit difficult to say when the idea first popped up, but the Swedes were determined to help Danes and Norwegians held in Germany. The most effective way was sending care packages to prisoners. Many of them were Jews, and many were not. Bernadotte revealed that it was Konsul Raoul Norling (who saved 5,000 French soldiers from becoming German POWs during the fall of Paris), who was the inspiration for what was to become a rescue mission into Germany in the war's last weeks. As the "war front" entered Germany's heartland, the need to free Western POWs became paramount as the Soviet army advanced.

Count Bernadotte had earlier tried to liberate Russian POWs and repatriate them with negative results. He now concluded he would take action on behalf of Scandinavian POWs in Germany. The count revealed that his discussions with the Third Reich were with Heinrich Himmler, who at that point was considered Germany's "strong man," having command of all concentration camps. When the count first advanced his repatriation plan, Himmler replied cryptically that any such effort would be regarded by the Swedish Press as an effort "by war-criminal Himmler to gain himself an alibi" at any pending trial.

Bernadotte suggested the Swedish Red Cross should gather the prisoners in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, and house them temporarily in Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, Germany. Much could be gained by such a move, as it would secure these POWs far from the battle fronts and close to a safe departure point for Denmark and then to Sweden. So Himmler agreed a delegation from the Swedish Red Cross should have access to this camp and the possibility of further organizing from there.

Eventually, Count Bernadotte was to gain further help and concessions from Himmler and other Nazi leaders.

However, there was another problem. The Red Cross lacked the manpower, vehicles, materials, expertise and money for the job. Also, gas, oil, food and supplies had to be carried on the operation. Simply put, the operation had to be completely self-sustaining. This was resolved by the Swedish government itself, when Sweden placed military personnel and materials at the Swedish Red Cross's disposal. There could be no military uniforms, of course. And all vehicles had to be completely repainted and properly marked. They thus came to be known as "the White Buses." Two hundred fifty men, all volunteers and experts in their fields, were admitted to Germany for this repatriation assignment. The Germans balked at the original 350 men proposed but were to regret their decision later, as the difficult but successful operation needed the extra manpower.

The other stipulation was that no mention was to be made in any Swedish media. One of the leaders of the effort was Lt. Aake Svenson, who was told that the mission had to remain completely secret. Svenson later came to find out that Himmler had given his O.K. with-

out Adolf Hitler's approval.

In spite of clear Red Cross markings, the caravans were sometimes attacked from the air by American and British planes, and sometimes by the Germans themselves. The roads were awful, often nearly impassable due to the effects of bomb craters, debris and destroyed bridges. But the men went about their business with zeal and enthusiasm once they were in the Third Reich and understood their assignments. Breakdowns were handled by the men themselves, even to the extent of rebuilding and cannibalizing buses. In his book *De Hvite Bussene* (*The White Buses*), translated from Swedish into Norwegian and published in Norway in 1945, Lt. Svenson details the momentous adventures in the repatriation effort. Generally, the prisoners were in good shape, except for the injured and the sick.

Especially difficult was what to do with the Frenchmen the operation inherited along the way, as the war front started to close in. A solution presented itself: they were taken to Theresienstadt. This was "Joedebyen" or "Jew-town," as it was referred to. Few outsiders had any inkling of what Theresienstadt was all about. From the outside and inside it was different than most camps: no walls, barbed wire or gates.

The buses passed the guarded gate which separated Third Reich Incorporated Sudetenland from "*Protektorate Bohmen-Mahren*." Once through this checkpoint, one was in the town. Here some 40,000 Jews of different nationalities were permitted to build their own government under German control. In so doing, these Jews had their own police, hospital care, entertainment and even their own bank and money system. Svenson reminisces how he obtained a souvenir—a "Theresienstadt-seddle" (paper money). The bill was marked in German: *Quittung ueber fuenf Kronen* (Five Crowns) with Moses and his tablets on one side and the Jewish Star on the other. This paper money was issued under authority of Jakob Edelstein, *Der AElteste der Juden in Theresienstadt* (the highest Jewish authority in Theresienstadt).

Svenson declares this so-called "Jew-town" was a Nazi social, racial and political experiment of a most interesting character. Jews that the Germans wanted to export to other countries or were not of a criminal sort were allowed to live as normal a life as possible, separated from the surrounding world. The town was under the command of an SS officer and a staff of bureaucrats of varying degrees.

The inhabitants were required to help with the war effort, but the environment here was much superior to other camps, where many of their compatriots were forced to live. There was a normal family life and religious freedom, with both concerts and theaters.

Svenson details how they arrived very early on a Sunday morning and were welcomed with open arms (far different from other camps). The men were invited to sup at the SS *kantina* in a "tasteful and comfortably furnished clubhouse." Here Svenson and his fellows slept on sofas and soft chairs, far different from nights spent on the road in the seats of their loaded vehicles. He also relates how the commandant gave a better impression than any previous ones. The commandant declared he would house and care for the Frenchmen repatriated by the Swedish Red Cross. He could not guarantee the soldiers would be sent home anytime soon, of course, but was undoubtedly correct that these men would be better off in Theresienstadt than elsewhere in the war-ravaged Greater Reich. The men received food and billeting. Parting from the French people was tough, as they began to seem like old friends.

While Svenson and his men slept, German and Jewish personnel loaded the white buses. When they awakened, there were some 424 Danish Jews of both genders ready to go home, all loaded on board. Svenson had second thoughts about all the baggage these people insisted on taking along. Apparently they were not going home empty-handed. As it turned out, the road to Denmark was long and circuitous, due to the constantly changing war front, so some of the stuff eventually was left behind to the howl and complaints of those repatriated. Apparently lack of gratefulness is the same everywhere.

As the white buses departed, the whole town turned out, with thousands standing on the sidewalks. Svenson learned later that this extraordinary performance was due to the commandant, who wanted the world to know and be happy for the "pensioners." As Svenson wrote: "We made, then, our exit under commanded enthusiasm."

As the trip continued back toward Hamburg, the roads became more and more impassable, and valuable time was lost rerouting the caravan. They were to make many trips before all the prisoners were evacuated safely. Oftentimes the caravan was divided to make the time count as much as possible. To find each other in the constantly changing puzzle of wartime Europe presented many challenges. Breakdowns meant separation and further complications in catching up. It was a harrowing expedition, but it cost the Swedes just one loss of life. It was an incredible record considering daily dangers from the air and ground.

As the war ended, German soldiers themselves, confused and milling about, became refugees in their own land. Svenson describes the physical conditions in northern Germany: 15-year-old boys used as border guards between Denmark and Germany; German farms lying uncultivated; carcasses of horses and other animals littering roadside ditches; and houses unkempt and unpainted. It had the look of a ruined and defeated country.

**Pictured at left are a group of Gestapo officers** who were ordered to accompany the Swedes and facilitate the efforts of the Swedish Red Cross and its vice president, Count Folke Bernadotte, on their "White Bus" mission (March to May 1945). On the right are pictured Swedish Red Cross buses. The top photo shows a column of Swedish Red Cross buses, possibly near its field headquarters in Friedrichsruh, according to the organization Harbour of Hope. Estimates vary greatly, but it is agreed that the number of Allied POWs (and Jews) transported from the camps was between 15,000 and 30,000, making it the largest rescue operation of the war.

One of the remarkable returnees was a man who became Norway's prime minister many years later. His name was Trygve Brattli (likely Jewish), who was shipped to Germany after having originally been arrested in Norway as a political agitator and sent to the concentration camp at Grini, outside Oslo. Instead of escaping to Sweden while he had the chance, he ended up being shipped to Germany.

Of hundreds sent, few survived the starvation and weather-related suffering as they were moved from camp to camp. He kept notes and released a book in 1980 called *Fange i Natt og Taake* (*Prisoner in Night and Fog.*) It is a personal tale of hardship, suffering and an incredible will to live. He was discovered by Swedish Red Cross workers at Vaihingen concentration camp, all but forgotten, and was one of the last 15 or so to leave there, carried out on a stretcher. What is interesting is he never mentions seeing "gas chambers"—only that some Jewish prisoners he ran into passed the rumor "they were gassing Jews at Auschwitz."

Nothing else on the subject was mentioned, although deaths were common daily in many camps due to deteriorating conditions. Carrying out the bodies of those who had died from starvation and disease and then burying them was a daily task. His book is a believable account of one man's experiences in an awful and disgusting time. However, what is perhaps equally interesting is that neither of these volumes (to my knowledge) has ever been translated into English, and thus we have been denied an unusual and detailed description of savage life during the end-of-the-war period.

Brattli re-entered political activity in Norway after recovering from his ordeal and held many government positions as a Labor Party leader. He served twice as Norway's prime minister during the period 1971-1976.

The Zionist thugs who terrorized both Palestinians and British soldiers in the Holy Land during the early hours of the state of Israel paid Count Folke Bernadotte the "greatest compliment" for his service to Jewish prisoners during the war by assassinating him without mercy, when he went to Israel in 1948 to make peace between the Zionists, the British and the Palestinians.

Apparently, there was no such thing as a "friend" in that case. It was a tragic ending to a career spanning decades of service to many people by "the Count," Folke Bernadotte, a man of peace and honor. ✦

***Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst*** is an amateur historian based in the U.S. Northwest. Harald arrived in America as an immigrant from Norway in 1949 and graduated high school in Fresno, Calif., in 1958. He served in the U.S. Army with the Strategic Communications Command Europe from 1963-1966. After his military career, he spent 20 years in the movie and broadcasting industry. He is a multilingual author of one published book, many articles and numerous radio shows. Harald has spent much of his life in family business.

# 'Auschwitz Accountant' Trial Dissolves Into Farce

## Oskar Groening's testimony filled with contradictions

**Based upon the work of Peter Winter**

The "Bookkeeper of Auschwitz" trial dissolved into a farce after Oskar Groening accused "eyewitnesses" of exaggerating, while an analysis of his own account of a "gassing at Auschwitz" has shown it to be completely inconsistent with all established "evidence" and includes a patently bogus claim about details regarding the cremation of dead male corpses that was absolutely ridiculous.

YOUNG OSKAR GROENING

According to holocaust historian Peter Winter, author of *The Six Million: Fact or Fiction* [available from TBR. See page 65.—Ed.] the "outrageous" and even "laughable" details of Groening's wild delusions are apparent from a close reading of his original statement, and a comparison with all the established claims from the "Holocaust Storytellers" over the location of the "gas chambers" at the camp.

Apart from rejecting many of the alleged eyewitness claims as exaggerations, the following has also emerged from Groening's testimony and Winter's research:

1. Groening said the "Red Cross visited Auschwitz and was shown around Camp 1" despite the fact that mainstream holocaust historians insist there was a "homicidal gas chamber" at the entrance gates to that camp (the one still shown to tourists today).

2. That there was a brothel for prisoner use in Auschwitz Camp 1.

3. That Groening freely admitted that what he knew about Auschwitz was limited to what "*other people had told him*." This included his claim that the camp could "dispose" of 5,000 people every 24 hours, which he specifically said other people had told him.

4. Groening said he never saw or experienced any of the "5,000 per-day death process" himself, despite spending about two years at the camp.

5. That he contracted typhus from the prisoners and nearly died from the disease.

6. That he was reading from a script prepared for him, and could not remember questions asked of him only a few minutes before.

7. This prepared script is particularly relevant when it came to his account of witnessing a "gassing" at the camp, and the fact that his account is completely different to the "gassing in crematoria bunkers" told by the Holocaust Storytellers.

8. Groening had, contrary to the English-speaking media's reporting, said so little of significance that one of the plaintiffs in the case, alleged "survivor" Eva Kor, told the German media that, "He did not really say much. I'm a little disappointed."

The English-language coverage of the Groening trial was subjected to strict censorship in the controlled media in Britain and America, where the editors and journalists cherry-picked what they wanted to report, and even fabricated statements and then claimed that Groening made them in court.

Ironically, the court proceedings were much more accurately reported by the media in Germany, as exemplified, for example, by the coverage provided by *Bild* newspaper. Two articles in *Bild* in particular covered Groening's actual testimony in some detail, and, apart from a few sarcastic editorial insertions, provided a completely different perspective on Groening's "confes-

**Oskar Groening (center),** defendant and former German SS officer dubbed the "bookkeeper of Auschwitz," sits between his lawyers, Hans Holtermann (right) and Susanne Frangenberg (left), in the courtroom during the verdict of his trial in Lueneburg, Germany. The 94-year-old Groening, who worked as a pencil-pusher at Auschwitz, was convicted of being an accessory to the murder of 300,000 people and was sentenced to four years in prison, in what could be one of the last big Holocaust trials. Obviously hard evidence was lacking, judging from the sentence. REUTERS/AXEL HEIMKEN/POOL

sion" than claimed by the UK and U.S. media.

The first *Bild* article, titled "*Das Auschwitz-Geständnis des SS-Manns Oskar Gröning*" ("The Auschwitz Confession of SS Man Oskar Groening"), dated April 22, 2015, contains Groening's exact testimony regarding the "gassing' he claims to have witnessed.

A portion of the article follows, translated in English:

> In December 1942, he had to help in the search for prisoners who escaped from the extermination camp: "Somehow, some Jews during transportation escaped." He witnessed a gassing in a farmhouse in the forest. "That was the only time I have seen a complete gassing operation."
>
> "One guard poured gas into the opening, then the screams became louder, but soon quiet again." Again he "asked for a transfer" [but was] declined. "To clear this hurdle, I would have to go to Stalingrad, which was not always such an easy matter."

Groening's account differs radically from all the "eyewitness" and official accounts, which have claimed that the gassings were carried out in underground bunkers attached to the crematoria in Auschwitz Camp 2.

Instead, as detailed above, Groening said the gassing he witnessed took place in a "farmhouse in the forest" and in the middle of the night.

Firstly, although it is clear that his "gassing in a farmhouse in the middle of the night in the forest" bears no relation to any other account, claim or eyewitness, the controlled media all over the world have blindly accepted this claim as the truth and propagated it without question.

Mainstream holocaust historians will doubtless try and claim that this "farmhouse in the forest" was one of the so-called "provisional gas chambers," also known in holocaust legend as the "red" and "blue" houses, or "Bunker 1" and "Bunker 2."

Groening's claim that the farmhouse gassing was "hidden in the forest" is therefore clearly inconsistent even with the official Auschwitz holocaust story.

"Official" maps of the Auschwitz camp passed out by tour guides allege to show all the imaginary gassing locations. Bunker 1 and Bunker 2 are shown at the northern boundary of the western end of the Birkenau camp —right up against the camp perimeter. Groening's claim that the farmhouse gassing was "hidden in the forest" is therefore clearly inconsistent even with the official Auschwitz holocaust story.

Furthermore—and this is the most telling part—Groening's testimony in the Lueneburg courtroom appeared to be little more than a written summary of his

May 9, 2005, interview with *Der Spiegel* magazine, titled "*Der Buchhalter von Auschwitz*" ("The Accountant of Auschwitz").

According to the coverage of the trial reported by the *Abendblatt* newspaper, titled "*KZ-Buchhalter Gröning: "Die SS galt als zackige Truppe*" ("Concentration Camp Accountant Groening: 'The SS Was Considered a Snappy Troop'," April 21, 2015), it was here that it became obvious that Groening was just reading from a script prepared for him. As the *Abendblatt* said: "Here it says killed," he said, almost irritated with a brief look at the manuscript before him.

In fact, it seems that most of the script from which he read in court had been extracted almost verbatim from the *Spiegel* interview.

There is however one important exception to this verbatim retelling, and that is the part which deals with the "gassing in the forest" allegation.

## OUTLANDISH CLAIMS

In the *Spiegel* interview, he described the "gassing' he witnessed as follows. Here is the English translation:

> One night, he is hauled out of bed by a whistle alarm. Jews have escaped. He runs through the darkness and comes to a farm, in front of which lie dead bodies. He also sees naked people driven into the homestead. He sees an SS squad leader close the door, pull a gas mask over his head, open a can and dump the contents into a hatch. Then he hears screams. The cries become a roar, the roar becomes a buzz, and all becomes quiet. He returns to his barracks with another man, who tells him he knows a shortcut. On the way, he meets another man, who tells him what it looks like when the corpses are burned on grates. Their bodies are lined up, and the men's penises are erect, he says.

This account is clearly fantasy, particularly the part about what happened to the male corpses as they were being burned. Apart from being physiologically impossible, such a claim smacks of the very worst of hysterical holocaust lies and outrageous claims.

Finally, it is highly significant that Groening's Lueneberg testimony on the "gassing procedure" was "deliberately vague" compared with the detailed account in the *Spiegel* interview.

The claims regarding what happened to the corpses "while being burned on grates" is obviously the reason this part was edited out of Groening's new script at Lueneburg.

But another reason is clearly the "fact" that, according to the accepted modern-day version of events, the "gassed Jews" at Auschwitz were cremated in industrial-scale crematoria inside Auschwitz Camp 2, and not on "grates" in the forest. Significantly, Groening spent at least two years at the camp, but somehow he never heard of the supposed "big gas chambers and crematoria" inside the camp, and instead claims only to have seen this mysterious "house in the forest."

## SUMMARY OF INCONSISTENCIES

1. Groening's claim of a gassing facility "in a farmhouse in the forest," being operated in the middle of the night, is completely unsubstantiated by any other evidence, even that put forward by the official Holocaust Storytellers.

2. Groening's recollection of certain details regarding the anatomy of male corpses being cremated—published in an interview in 2005 by *Der Spiegel*—confirms that the entire story is an outrageous fantasy.

3. Groening's claim in the 2005 *Der Spiegel* interview that the cremations took place on "grates in the forest at night" is in complete contradiction to the accepted mainstream narrative that "gassing victims" were incinerated in the crematoria, which could "dispose of 5,000 people every day."

4. Groening only came forward with these bizarre claims 40 years after the end of the war. Before this, he had never said a word about this mysterious and, until then, completely unknown gassing facility "in a farmhouse in the forest."

As an aside, why did Groening make this bizarre and completely unsubstantiated claim of a new, never-before-heard-of "gassing" facility in a "farmhouse in the forest," despite being a witness in several prior court cases? Has he been slipping into senility for some time? Had he been offered a lower prison sentence if he agreed to repeat the claims he made in the newspaper interview years before? What could possibly have possessed him to make such obviously false statements?

The *Bild* article of April 4, 2015, provides further insights into Groening's testimony:

> On Wednesday, Groening however denied to have been regularly involved in the selection of incoming Jews. He had only served three times at the ramp at Auschwitz. After his promotion to *Unterscharführer* in 1944 to guard the baggage, he had never been at the ramp as part of his regular duties, Groening told the judge. He only had been told from a small number of colleagues what had transpired at the ramp.

[Note the admission that he only knew of what happened from what he had been told by others.]

*Bild* continues: "For the incoming people, an armed

guard detachment was sufficient. 'The capacity of the gas chambers and the crematoria was really limited,' Groening said. 'They boasted that they could kill 5,000 in 24 hours.'"

[Note the "they boasted" claim. Groening never actually witnessed this, contrary to the impression created by the English-language media.]

Groening's testimony continued, as reported in *Bild*: "On his first night in his living quarters, he asked what was done in Auschwitz. 'What do you mean? You do not know?' And then it was said that [for] the people who could not work, the jargon was, 'disposed of'."

[Once again, note the admission that he only knew of what happened from what he had been told by others].

The *Bild* article said: "Groening was put into the foreign exchange department. 'I was given this job because I was trained as a banker. I stayed there until October 1944, when I was sent to the front because of my transfer request. My job was collection and recovery of money'."

Groening then went into his description of the killing of a baby by an SS guard on the ramp at Auschwitz. This story also features prominently, almost verbatim, in his 2005 *Der Spiegel* interview.

While there is no evidence one way or another to prove or disprove Groening's claims with regard to this incident, his unreliable testimony on other facts casts a question mark over his outrageous story of baby-bashing as well.

The *Bild's* comments inadvertently show three things: 1) That the inmates of Auschwitz 1 were for the most part real criminals and not just political prisoners or Jews; 2) That when he was not reading from his prepared manuscript, Groening rambled on nonsensically; and 3) That the prisoners in Auschwitz were given access to prostitutes (in a supposed "extermination center").

*Bild* continues (*Bild* commentary in italics):

> *Then Groening spoke of a visit by the Red Cross [to Auschwitz].* "Camp 1 [Auschwitz I] consisted of professional criminals who had served their sentence, social misfits and people of the Watchtower Society." *By this he means Jehovah's Witnesses who had been deported.* "Once the Red Cross had registered for the tour, then they were of course only shown Camp 1."
>
> Before the [Red Cross] tour started, "Ten women from a brothel" were sent to Camp 1; *Groening did not explain why* [this was so]. *Why he was saying this at all remains unclear, as he started digressing.*
>
> *The "ladies of the brothel" were for those* [prisoners] *who still were strong enough* [to use them]. *That it amounted to forced prostitution, Groening appears not to have known before today.*

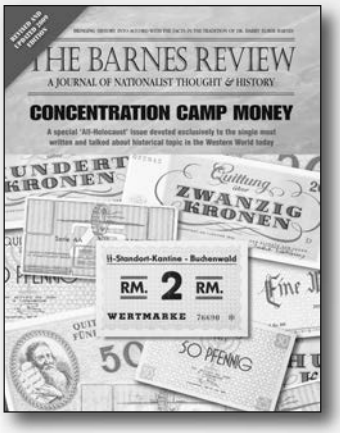




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*Bild* continues: "At the end of 1943, Groening contracted typhus and was put into quarantine in Katowice. His father was summoned because it was expected that Groening would die [from the disease]. 'And one day my father stood by my bed. These are the sort of scenes that you cannot forget.' After convalescing, he went back to Auschwitz."

It is of significance that, according to Groening's own testimony, he contracted typhus from being at the camp. As it is now well-known, the use of Zyklon-B was precisely to exterminate typhus-bearing lice, and this was the reason for the delousing chambers at the camp, which have now been misrepresented as "homicidal gas chambers," although, if Groening is to be believed, he had never heard of such a thing. The fact that a German guard could catch typhus was an indication of how serious the problem was, and also provides a rational explanation why the Germans would use the Zyklon-B insecticide at all the camps, not just Auschwitz.

*Bild* added this about another alleged atrocity:

> It was not until the autumn of 1944 [that Groening] was sent to the front—after the so-called Hungarian Action in 1944. He is one man singled out for legal prosecution by the current system. At that time, more than 300,000 Jews were taken out of the country to the extermination camps within a few weeks. Most of them were immediately murdered in gas chambers. The judge wants to know what was different about the "Hungarian Action." "The effort was greater," said Groening.

[This is only relevant because Groening was specifically charged with participation in the claimed "extermination" of 300,000 Hungarian Jews. This figure dates from the time when it was claimed that over 4 million Jews had been exterminated at Auschwitz, whereas today the "official" estimate has been reduced to 1 million of all nationalities and all causes, but somehow the original "six million' figure has never been reduced accordingly.—Ed.]

On the third day of the trial, Groening expanded on some of his earlier testimony, reported once again by the *Bild* newspaper in an article entitled "SS Man: Duty on the Ramp Was 'Annoying'."

It was during this testimony that Groening accused the "eyewitnesses giving testimony in the court room of having exaggerated their descriptions."

> Today, on the third day of the trial, the lawyers interviewed the co-plaintiffs against Oskar Groening. They wanted to elicit from him the role he had played in the extermination [process]. He said [in turn] that many descriptions of Auschwitz [as claimed by the witnesses] were "exaggerated."
>
> Groening's advocate read out in court from the charge sheet, [quoting] that "the groups of arrivals were always surrounded by guards and escape was impossible," and [prisoners] would have been shot at the slightest sign of resistance.
>
> [In response] Groening said, "Most of these things I can confirm, but others I have never experienced. . . . I think these descriptions have been exaggerated."

Then came the part where, according to many media reports, Groening was supposed to have said that he "could not imagine Jews leaving Auschwitz alive." But a close reading of the actual testimony, detailed in the *Bild* report, reveals that he in reality did not say this.

Furthermore, the fact that Groening was reading off a prepared script became obvious once again when the judge asked him a question not related to the prepared manuscript, as *Bild* reported:

> Question: "Could you imagine at the time that the Jews could ever get out alive from the camp and could have descendants?"
>
> Groening hesitated for a long time, and then he conferred with his lawyers. Then [he said]: "Now, unfortunately, I have forgotten your question."
>
> Again he conferred with his lawyers. Finally, he said: "I could only imagine that in Auschwitz, releases [*entlassungen*] were occurring."
>
> Question: "Even the release of Jews?"
>
> Answer: "No."
>
> A follow-up question: "Could you imagine that?"
>
> Groening: "No, I could not imagine that."

In other words, according to the transcript in *Bild*, Groening actually said that he could not imagine Jews being released from Auschwitz (though they sometimes were). Media reports turned this into Groening saying he "could not imagine Jews leaving Auschwitz *alive*."

Groening's refusal to listen to any more testimony on Thursday, April 23, 2015, for example, after being forced to hear a "survivor" rehash the "I pulled gold teeth from dead corpses" fake horror story, perhaps indicated that he had had enough of the fraud.

The "gassing in the forest" is clearly a fiction developed in Groening's own mind, brought on by who-knows-what psychological impulse. Once caught up in the story, Groening was left with little alternative but to follow the "don't-deny-it-happened-but-I-was-not-involved" type of confession. It was a dangerous game which ultimately saw him sentenced to four years in prison—on the basis of a claim that was clearly untrue. ✦

***Peter Winter*** is a Revisionist researcher and author. He is the editor of *The Six Million: Fact or Fiction* (now in its fifth edition), the most complete encyclopedia of the holocaust from a Revisionist perspective. See page 65 for a full description.

# THE SIX MILLION: FACT OR FICTION?

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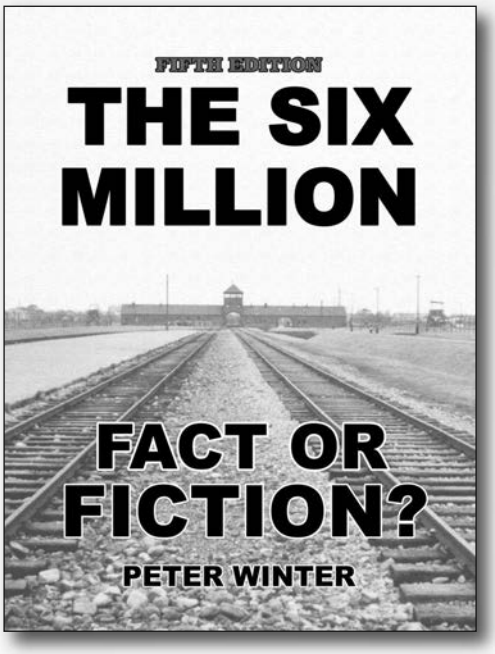


- How Zionists and Nazis cooperated before the war on writing Germany's racial laws—and in the setting up of Jewish settlements in Palestine;
- How Zionists offered to take up arms for Nazi Germany against Britain during World War II;
- How Nazi policy was first aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate and then, after the war broke out, at evacuating them east of the Urals;
- How official German records show that there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and of that number, 4.3 million lodged claims as "Holocaust victims" after the war;
- How the Soviet Union used torture to produce the lion's share of "confessions" extracted from Germans to support the "extermination" allegations;
- How the Jewish lead prosecutor in the "Einsatzgruppen" trials publicly admitted to having witnessed torture and personally used death threats to extract "confessions";
- Exactly what Adolf Eichmann confessed to—and what he did not;
- The shocking lies and distortions contained in the two John Demjanjuk trials;
- How the Auschwitz Camp Museum has formally admitted that the "gas chamber" it has shown to millions of tourists is actually a fake;
- How original German architect plans of Auschwitz show no "gas chambers";
- How forensic chemical examination of Auschwitz has disproved the use of Zyklon B in the so-called "ruined gas chambers";
- How official Israeli and Polish university archaeological digs at Belzec and Sobibór have failed to find any evidence of "gas chambers";
- How the "gas chambers" at Majdanek have glass windows, baths and real showers for the alleged "victims";
- How the "carbon monoxide" gas bottles on display at Majdanek, still connected to a "gas chamber," are in fact engraved and marked as "carbon dioxide!";
- Details of the "Star of David gas chamber tile" hoax at the 2013 Treblinka mainstream archaeological dig;
- How a delousing chamber at Dachau has been misrepresented as a homicidal gas chamber;
- How German POWs were forced to alter a shower room at Sachsenhausen to support a Soviet show trial—but that the forgery was so crude and embarrassing, that the Communists knocked down the building in 1952;
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# How Rothschild Funded the Bolshevik Revolution

**By Stephen Goodson**

In *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*,[1] Professor Antony Sutton, with the assistance of State Department documents and personal papers of American international bankers, details the "enthusiastic alliance of Wall Street and Marxist Socialism."[2] Without the vital financial support of J.P. Morgan's Guaranty Trust Company, John D. Rockefeller's Chase National Bank, Jacob Schiff's Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and Olof Aschberg of the Swedish Nya Banken,[3] the Judeo-Bolshevik revolution would not have succeeded.

Of more particular interest in the financing of the revolution is the role which Maxim Litvinov (1876-1951), who was born Meyer-Genokh Mojsjewicz Wallach-Finkelstein, played as a "revolutionary" in destroying Imperial Russia and handing it over to the international bankers.

Litvinov commenced his revolutionary career in 1898. In 1901 he was arrested and spent 18 months in prison, from which he escaped. In 1903 he was entrusted with money, which was used to finance and distribute the newspaper of the Russian Socialist Democratic Party, *Iskra*,[4] which was printed in London. In 1905 Litvinov received further funds from "friends from abroad,"[5] which enabled the purchase of arms—again in London. Thereafter Litvinov, now known as Papasha or "Daddy,"[6] became the source of all foreign funds and was appointed treasurer of the party—a decision that Lenin could not overrule, because Litvinov was a representative of the Rothschilds with powers exceeding those of Lenin. Lenin was merely informed of the decision. A few months later at a meeting in Geneva, Litvinov was elected secretary of Foreign Transport Groups. Lenin was once again informed of this decision. Litvinov was never a genuine revolutionary, but instead used Bolshevism as a disguise in order to advance the aims of his masters' agenda.

From 1908-1918, Litvinov resided in London with the assistance of his "English friends."[7] During this period he held a variety of job positions, working for Williams and Norgate Publishing House, a tourist agency and selling farm machinery. Presumably these occupations provided a suitable cover for his clandestine activities. In 1914 at the outbreak the World War I, the Russian government demanded that all its citizens be returned to Russia in order to serve in the army. However, the British authorities allowed Litvinov to remain. In 1916 Litvinov married a daughter of one of the most distinguished Jewish families in England, Ivy Low.

On Jan. 3, 1918, Litvinov was appointed authorized representative of Soviet Russia. One of his first tasks was to demand that the money held at the Bank of England on behalf of the czarist embassy be handed over to him. The bank duly complied.

In September 1918, a conspiracy against the Bolsheviks involving British Ambassador Robert Bruce Lockhart was exposed. Both Lockhart and Litvinov were arrested by the respective governments and, as a result of a subsequent exchange, Litvinov returned to Moscow. His new assignment was "to secure a fast outflow of gold and jewelry from Russia"[8] via Scandinavia, under cover of a scheme to purchase steam engines later known as "gold engines." A quarter of Russia's gold reserves was transferred to Sweden for onward transshipment. For the Rothschilds, it was now retribution time.

On April 21, 1921, Litvinov was appointed Commissioner of the Council of People's Commissars for currency transactions and sales of gold abroad:

> Several hundred millions [of rubles] of our gold went through my hands and were sold abroad. I sold the majority of this gold directly or through various intermediaries to large French companies, which remelted this gold either in France or in Switzerland, and then this gold went to its final destination in storage at the American Reserve Bank. That was Rothschild's privately owned bank.[9]

IA NOVOSTI ARCHIVE, IMAGE #409024 / VLADIMIR GREBNEV

**Maxim Litvinov** (1876-1951) was a Soviet diplomat, statesman and party activist. In 1918, in his capacity as an authorized representative of the Soviet Union, Litvinov demanded that the English bankers turn over all assets held previously for the czars, which was a considerable fortune. They promptly complied. Author Stephen Goodson contends that, without the support of the biggest banking houses, the Bolshevik Revolution could never have succeeded—and Litvinov was their money master.

Litvinov had become the "authorized representative of the bankers—owners of the "American" Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England and Soviet Russia."[10]

As can be seen, the Bolshevik revolution was little more than a giant asset-stripping exercise by the Rothschilds.

In December 1921, the Kuzbass Autonomous Industrial Colony was established. It handed over control of a vast industrial complex to a group of American and European investors who had assisted in financing it. Thereafter, "millions of gold rubles flowed abroad without any customs duties, allegedly, as interest for the capital invested by European bankers,"[11] despite the fact that the investments were not all that large.

In 1924, Josef Stalin became the leader of the Soviet Union, but Litvinov, who feared no one, remained preeminent. His rudeness to Stalin was legendary.[12] In the purge of 1937-1938, nearly all of Litvinov's deputies were arrested and then shot. Litvinov pleaded for the life of one of his closest friends, Boris Stomonyakov, and informed Stalin that he could vouch for him. Stalin looked Litvinov in his eyes and replied: "Comrade Litvinov you can only vouch for yourself."[13]

From 1930-1939, Litvinov was People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union. In 1939, relations between National Socialist Germany and the Soviet Union started to thaw a little. This was anathema to Litvinov's masters, who had nightmarish memories of the Holy Alliance struck between Austria, Prussia and Russia in 1815 and Bismarck's *Dreikaiserbund* (Three Emperors League) concluded between the same three empires in 1872. Litvinov objected, but by this time Stalin had had enough of Litvinov's impudent behavior. On May 3, 1939, a quiet coup d'état took place when Stalin "dismissed the puppet of the banking underworld from the position of foreign minister."[14]

With its own State Bank of the USSR or *Gosbank*, which was founded on Nov. 16, 1921, the Soviet Union had finally gained its sovereignty and independence from the international bankers. All Litvinov's deputies and heads of departments were arrested, but he himself was spared, as he was apparently untouchable. Litvinov was allowed to retire to his *dacha* but was kept under constant surveillance.

In late 1941, Litvinov's services were once again required. With the Germans banging on the gates of Moscow, Stalin's desperate situation necessitated urgent help from the West. Litvinov was sent to Washington as Soviet ambassador. The Americans were reluctant to lend money to the Soviet Union, but Litvinov soon sorted everything out and within a few weeks, a loan of $1 billion was granted. A lend-lease agreement was signed and, over the next four years, supplies and services worth $11 billion were provided.

Litvinov "could call the White House at any time and the president [Roosevelt] would see him immediately."[15] Both of these stooges of the international bankers pumped gold—the one out of Russia, the other from the people of the United States—into the vaults of Rothschild's Federal Reserve Bank.[16]

Litvinov was recalled in 1943 when the war turned in Russia's favor.[17] His successor as foreign minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, provides an apt epitaph: "Litvinov was utterly hostile to us. . . . He deserved the highest measure of punishment at the hands of the proletariat.

Every punishment."[18]

From July 1-22, 1944, the international bankers organized a conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. Its purpose was to establish a world bank and an international monetary fund, which would govern relations among independent nations and maintain fixed exchange rates. Soviet representatives attended the conference but refused to sign, stating that the proposed institutions were "branches of Wall Street."[19] This impertinence of Stalin in all probability angered the Rothschilds, but there was little that they could do, as long as Germany remained undefeated.

Between July 17 and Aug. 2, 1945, the Potsdam Conference was held in Germany. It determined the new borders of Europe. From this time, the Soviet Union was gradually frozen out, and the Cold War commenced. Stalin had no designs on Western Europe. His army was completely exhausted, and he had more than enough on his hands, both in absorbing Eastern Europe under his hegemony and repairing all the damage to his country, which he had inflicted himself by provoking Germany into starting a preventive war.[20]

From a military perspective, the dropping of nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was unnecessary, as in January 1945 Japan was already trying to secure surrender terms. The nuclear holocaust served two more sinister purposes: 1) as a punishment to the Japanese for having set up their own state bank; and 2) as a warning to the Soviet Union, which also had a state bank.

The Cold War was prosecuted, initially, by the Western countries in order to bring the Soviet Union to heel. Stalin, who was more of a nationalist[21] than a Communist, resisted and was allegedly poisoned, and then allowed to die from a massive stroke for which he did not receive proper medical treatment, on March 1, 1953.[22] Thereafter, the Cold War degenerated into a farce, as the West, and in particular the United States, invested heavily in the Soviet Union. Huge investments were made at the Gorki plant that built Ford trucks, and the largest automotive plant in the world at Volgograd, which manufactured Fiat cars. There were also substantial investments in aviation, computers and electricity. The Soviet Union became an investment destination of choice.

The Russians soldiered on, but with 50% of their budget being allocated to armaments, this was a war that they could not win in the long term. This explains why living standards in the Soviet Union could never match those achieved in the West, notwithstanding the provision of free services, such as education and housing.

In 1991 the Soviet Union imploded and a swarm of advisers arrived from the USA, who introduced the wonders of unregulated free market capitalism which included income tax and usury. The primary purpose of these advisors was "to present the law on the Central Bank of Russia at the right moment, which hardly did less damage than a whole army of invaders in making Russia lose its sovereignty."[23]

For almost 200 years, the czars and the Soviets resisted, but finally Russia fell entirely into the hands of the Rothschilds. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 A.C. Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, Arlington House Publishers, New Rochelle, New York, 1981.

2 *Ibid.*, p. 16.

3 In 1918, the bank was renamed Svensk Ekonomiebolaget.

4 Russian for "spark."

5 N.Starikov, *Rouble Nationalization The Way to Russia's Freedom*, St. Petersburg, Piter, 2013, p. 189.

6 *Ibid.*, p. 190.

7 *Ibid.*, p. 188.

8 *Ibid.*, p. 194.

9 *Ibid.*, p. 199.

10 *Ibid.*, p. 203.

11 *Ibid.*, p. 204.

12 *Ibid.*, pp. 205, 206 and 209. In June 1941, at a meeting of foreign diplomats, Litvinov arrived dressed in a sumptuous suit of fleece. Stalin asked him why he was not wearing a dark suit like everyone else. Litvinov replied cheekily: "It has been eaten by the moths."

13 *Ibid.*, p. 206.

14 *Ibid.*, p. 207.

15 Litvinov served as ambassador from Nov. 10, 1941 to Aug. 22, 1943.

16 N. Starikov, *op.cit.*, p. 211. On April 5, 1933, by means of Executive Order 6102, the United States government confiscated all privately owned gold, with the exception of numismatic coins, and exchanged it for paper money.

17 It comes as no surprise that Litvinov refused to write any memoirs.

18 F. Chuev and A. Resis, *Molotov Remembers*, Chicago, 1993, p. 68.

19 E.S. Mason and R.E. Asher, "The World Since Bretton Woods: The Origins, Policies, Operations and Impact of the International Bank for Reconstruction," Washington D.C., Brookings Institution, 1973, p. 29.

20 Stalin planned to attack Germany on July 6, 1941. See V. Suvorov, *The Chief Culprit: Stalin's Grand Design to Start World War II*, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Md., 2008, 328 pp. Suvorov is of the opinion "that the Soviet Union lost World War II," p. 280.

21 See K. Bolton, *Stalin: The Enduring Legacy*, Black House Publishing, London, 2012, 164 pp.

22 S.S. Montefiore, *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 2005, pp. 651-665. Stalin's stroke may have been induced by the addition of warfarin, a blood-thinning drug, to his wine over the previous days. Note that warfarin is still used in rat poison.

23 N. Starikov, *op.cit.*, pp. 182-183.

***Stephen Goodson*** is a leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions and was director of the South African Reserve Bank from 2003-2012. He can be contacted at abolishusury@sonicmail.co.za. Goodson is the author of *An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler*, published by TBR. This 40-page, 8.5 x 11 book is a perfect primer on the National Socialist era. Loaded with period photographs and accompanying text, the book is just $15 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge a copy.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**JBS HOLOCAUST BALONEY**

"Thumbs up" to Bud Shasteen for the article in the July/August 2015 TBR setting the John Birch Society/*New American* straight about one of history's biggest lies. I wrote them numerous times over the years about this, but they never printed any of my letters. I was in JBS from 1969 to about 1980 (I joined when I was still in high school) but, by the late 1970s, after college, I realized they weren't giving me the whole story.

Their old magazine, *American Opinion*, actually was sympathetic somewhat toward Revisionism, in fact it's where I first heard of Barnes, Tansill, Beard and others, After Robert Welch died in 1985, it became *The New American*, and something changed in the nature of their articles. Many old *American Opinion* authors left, and the new crop was totally pro-Israel.

Anyway, thanks again for writing what many of us have suspected for years about the JBS leadership. Something's rotten in Appleton!

***Mark Richards***
***New Jersey***

**MORE JBS HOLOCAUST BALONEY**

I have just finished [Bud Shasteen's] splendid article on becoming a so-called "Holocaust Denier" and giving real solid reasons for the whole silly "circus." It is a sideshow, as you have correctly pointed out. There are other articles in the same issue of TBR showing this sort of stuff has always been around, and it will always be a problem. The way I see it, it is essential to continue to oppose it. If not, it only gets worse. Many years ago I subscribed to the John Birch Society publications but soon found them very biased in favor of Israel, which is a poor choice of direction. I dropped them when I saw they were a propaganda outlet designed to fool so-called "conservatives" into false-flag thinking.

I have to admire anyone who is part of "academia" and actually is properly outraged and will stand up and say they have had enough. If more people did, a lot of things would change. There is a growing anti-Israel bias in the form of boycotts on college campuses. That is a healthy sign. It seems to have caught the attention of those folks who now want to clamp down on such dissent by making life miserable financially for colleges that "allow" any freedom of expression on the subject. Those of you who dare to stand up and tell the truth need to know you are not alone.

***Harald Scharnhorst***
***Idaho***

**OSAMA BIN LADEN FARCE**

Regarding the "burial" of Osama bin Laden at sea, I doubt this story is true. I believe bin Laden is alive in some government location, still being ruthlessly interrogated. And now that he's "officially" dead, they can use whatever methods they like without worrying about his rights.

That fanatic would have been a gold mine of information about terrorist activity around the world, and believe me, the government has ways to make anyone talk.. Burial at sea, my butt. I'd say there is very little that the media told us about [bin Laden's} death we can believe. In fact, the only thing I believe is Obama taking credit. The rest of it I put in the same category as the Three Little Pigs and Red Riding Hood.

***Joom***
***New York***

**WRONG ON PUTIN**

I recently received my copy of the May/June 2015 issue of The Barnes Review. I enjoyed all the articles very much. I read with great interest the letters from Peter N. Budzilovich and Marc Roland. I'm afraid I agree with them both, Vladimir Putin is no outsider. He is not anti-establishment, and he is no populist. If he just erected a new monument to Stalin, he really is pro status-quo. Please start telling the truth about the leader of the new Russian Federation. TBR is still a great magazine!

***Christian Cureton***
***Texas***

**TIFFANY'S BOOK CONTROVERSIAL**

To be sure, John Tiffany's book *Fountain of Fairytales* has caused a stir among subscribers. It may have provoked me somewhat also, if I hadn't read Joseph Whelass' *Is It God's Word?* and *Forgeries in Christianity*. Mr. Whelass was an accomplished attorney and linguist, and his two books published in the 1920s will cure even the most hardnosed Lutheran of any and all religious superstition.

***Gary Hibbenbotham***
***Mississippi***

**LEARNED A LOT**

I've learned so much from TBR—I'm thankful there is a source of information that we don't find in the mainstream media.

***Sherry Moore***
***Indiana***

**LIGHT OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE**

As a recent subscriber I now look forward to each new issue. History is not normally the way Hollywood or the propaganda reporting would like to have us believe. Keep pulling the stories into the light of public knowledge.

***John Kane***
***Missouri***

**DON'T FORGET WHITES**

It don't seem fair, my loves, not to include the millions we whites have murdered in Asia, Africa, Europe and even America by both bombs and politics in our discussion whenever we talk about who the most stupid, ignorant and violent people [in history] are. Let's not forget WWI and WWII.

***John Edward***
***Alaska***

**NEED MORE ON EZRA POUND**

Perusal of a local college library brought to my attention Harold H. Watt's book, *Ezra Pound and the Cantos* (Henry Regnery, 1952). Since The Barnes Review has shown some interest in Pound in the past, I am wondering if someone might do an article in TBR on Pound, poetics, usury etc. I suggest Michael Hoffman. I thoroughly respect his scholarship. He is a truthseeker if ever there was one.

***Marguerite Lane***
***Michigan***

**GIVEN UP ON THE MAINSTREAM**

Just a line to say thanks for putting together such a magnificent magazine. For the person who is serious about history, this is the subscription to have. I am on Social Security and work only three days a week. I am glad for the monthly billing option. That's also how I pay for AFP. I've given up on people like NBC liar Brian Williams long ago. The same stories are on all three channels, in different orders, and they all present the same exact points of views. It's like TASS!

The radio is just as bad. I listen to WRVA most all day, every day, and at least three

nights at work. The news at 5 a.m. is the same as 11 p.m. How stupid do they think people are? I eagerly await the next issue of TBR. I read it cover to cover, and wish I had another issue when done with that one.

***Robert Yarbrough Jr.***
***Virginia***

**HEARTBREAKING**

It is heartbreaking as a pro-White man to know that so many minds of my brothers and sisters have become contaminated via Jewish-owned mass media. The Jews hold out poisoned bait here in the U.S., that mixed breeding between the races of humans is perfectly healthy. Which in fact is part of their equalitarian lies! As is taught in the Jews' home country, i.e., their stolen Israel, it is the complete opposite. It is illegal to marry a non-Jew. I assure you, my fellow TBR readers, that the Jews' cunning knows no bounds, and that their hatred of my fellow Aryan goyim and all other goyim races everywhere is never ending. It will never cease. To my beloved fellow Americans, you must arouse your minds and wipe the dew from your third eye. Sharpen your mind and seek only the truth. We must gain independence from the Jewish strangle hold on our great country, by force if need be. As a member of the endangered White race, this letter is a true warning call to our dying people. Are we going to lie down and die as victims, my brothers and sisters? Or are we going (I hope) to bring back the glorious march of the titans and triumph once more, against intangible odds?

***Mayzyah Mayette***
***New Hampshire***

**ASTEROID DISASTER**

Aerial survey shows that along the coast of South Carolina there are some 3,000 craters with a thrust-wall to the southeast. Oceanographic surveys show that off the coast there are two gouge depressions known as the Puerto Rico Deep.

Geologists are agreed that sometime about 11,000 to 15,000 B.C. rather abrupt climatic changes took place. This could only be explained by the fact that the planet wobbled slightly, this being only explained, logically, if the planet was nudged.

There are several hundred asteroids between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, a few of which have eccentric orbits that come close to Earth. Consider the geologic evidence that exists: craters, especially the huge undersea craters, plus climatic change —proof of a small asteroid impact.

Considering the damage done, the size of the asteroid could be from four to seven miles in diameter. When it entered Earth's atmosphere, pressure and burning gasses caused it to blow up. Small sections plunged into the area along the Carolina coast, causing the scattered craters that exist today. Two main sections caused the Puerto Rico Deep. Smaller parts that struck along the mountainous Atlantic Ridge tore sufficiently into the Earth's crust to set off many volcanoes. It is estimated that a plateau area about the size of the state of Texas protruded above the ocean prior to the asteroid impact. Today, what is left of the former plateau area consists of nine peaks known as the Azores.

***Raymond Carreau***
***Washington***

**FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY**

Francis Yockey is a martyr to Western civilization who died mysteriously in 1960 in a San Francisco jail, where he was being held for alleged passport violations. He is best known for his tome *Imperium*. American Jewry, he philosophized, appeals to everything crass and debased in the European soul; he feared it might cause Western civilization to rot at its root. Yockey believed the only hope for America would be an uprising of true Americans to grab power and roust out "aliens" who transformed the country into a multicultural horror show. But this seemed to him a remote hope. America in his eyes was a sociopolitical monstrosity more than a real nation. Americans might beg to differ, but we have to give him credit for his pride in Europe's accomplishments. He does his best to clear historiography of the cant that today suffocates it. He brilliantly analyzes the string of developments that led Europe to the powerlessness and depravity that now engulf it.

However, Yockey misses the mark when it comes to race; he imagines that if you feel yourself to be European, you are European—as long as you are not Slavic or, of course, Mongoloid or Black.

Yockey is at his most insightful in his remarks on cultural distortion and the penetration of the West by aliens. He delves into the effects of parasitism on the body politic, and the need for besieged cultures to develop "antibodies" for their survival. America has little in the way of such antibodies, due to our tradition of rugged individualism, making us easy prey for an ancient and cunning collectivity such as Jewry. And he is right that no wedge should be driven between North and South Europeans—although excluding Slavs from the group is mistaken. "St. Francis" lives on in the hearts of many true believers and will surely have a place in some future pantheon.

***Kenneth W. Wallace***
***Virginia***

**WAS BRUTUS A REAL CHARACTER?**

Who was Brutus of Troy? According to an inscription in St. Peter-Upon-Cornhill in London, cited by Mr. Rand in a pamphlet, entitled "Blind Leaders Leading the Blind" by Destiny Publishers, Brutus of Troy came to Britain shortly after the destruction of Troy and was of Israel stock.

Dara or Danaus, founder of Troy, was a son of Zarah, grandson of Judah. Felice Vinci places Troy in present-day Finland in his *The Baltic Origins of Homer's Epic Tales*. Schliemann's Troy in Asia Minor is thus accordingly only an Achaean namesake for their ancestral home in the North, whence they departed due to increasingly inclement cold weather conditions.

The cited inscription would make of Brutus of Troy a legitimate historical figure, as opposed to a mere legendary hero. Truth has a way of turning up, however inconvenient, and is often stranger than the vested fictions of received history, as you folks at TBR are well aware. Of the making of many errant books there seems no end, but it appears the story of Brutus's arrival at Totnes and ranging Britain eventually to found London on the Tamesis may be historical events after all.

***George Young***
***Indiana***

**THANKS FOR EXPANDING SECTION**

Many thanks for expanding your "History You May Have Missed" section of the magazine. This kaleidoscope of historical events is the first section I go to upon receiving The Barnes Review. The item, "The Bullitt That Started WWII," in the July/August 2015 issue is a prime example of your editors' great research. That one man could have changed the course of history is absolutely unbelievable. Please try to continue this series extension. With 6,000 years of recorded history, you'll never run out of material.

***Jim Adams***
***Ohio***

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